The New-York Times.

VOL. XX......NO. 6030. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

New French Batteries Opened and Silenced at Paris.

Positions and Prospects of the French on the Loire.

Confirmation of the French Success Near Giens.

Election of Rivolo President in Paraguay.

Fifty-Eight Persons Lost by the Steamer McGill Disaster.

Raftsmen Pillaging Instead of Saving the Passengers.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

New French Batteries Unmasked South of Paris—The German Fire Silences them.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 16.—The French, today, unmasked some fresh batteries on the south side of Paris. Their fire was immediately encountered by the German batteries, and was quickly silenced. The German loss was only two officers and seventeen men.

A Prussian Complaint of Firing on Flags of Truce—Mr. Washburne the Medium of Communication.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister, communicated to Gen. TROCHU a complaint from Count BISMARCK, that the French fired on flags of truce. Gen. TROCHU, in reply, says the firing was accidental, and cites similar accidents on the German side.

Details of the Operations Near Le Mans—Twenty Thousand French Prisoners Taken—Chanzy in a New and Strong Position—His Explanation of His Defeat at Le Mans.

LONDON, Jan. 17—A. M.—A dispatch from Versailles, 16th, says the details of the pursuit of Gen. CHANZY are coming to hand. On the 13th, when ten miles west of Le Mans, the French were driven into a disorderly retreat, with the loss in the engagement of 400 prisoners. Camp Conlie was taken after the firing of a few shots, but the large stores of material of war recently there had been carried off by the retreating French. Beaumont was occupied without notable resistance, and there 1,000 prisoners were taken.

King WILLIAM telegraphs to Queen AUGUSTA from Versailles, 16th, that the number of prisoners captured in and since the battles of Le Mans has increased to fully 20,000. Four locomotives and 400 wagons are among the spoils.

Advices from Laval of the 16th state that the army of Gen. CHANZY has retreated in excellent order, and reached its new positions on the 14th inst. Fifty thousand French troops had left Cherbourg to reinforce CHANZY, and others were to be sent at once to the front.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Gen. CHANZY announces the appearance of the enemy's columns in the vicinity of his forces on Sunday night, and that an engagement took place with their van guard. The General has issued an order of the day to the Army of the Loire, explanatory of the recent disaster, and calling for the display of all their soldierly qualities in an effort for its reparation. He attributes the abandonment of Le Mans by the army to an inexplicable panic among some of the troops, and the loss of important positions, which compromised the safety of the entire army, and the failure to execute certain orders given by himself. He says, nevertheless, that a supreme effort on the part of the army may yet save the country, and appeals in strong terms to the soldiers to rally to his support, and to fight with renewed vigor for liberty and the Republic.

German Account of their Defeat Near Gien—Several Prussian Officers Killed.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from Versailles says a German detachment was attacked at Briare, six miles from Gien, on the 14th, by a superior French force, but succeeded in escaping by cutting its way through the enemy's lines.

LONDON, Jan. 16—8½ P. M.—A dispatch from Bordeaux says that in the fight at Gien, as a result of which the enemy were driven from that place, several Prussian officers were killed.

Operations in the North and East—French Reinforcements in the North—Von Werder Repulses an Attack South of Belfort.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from Laval, 16th, says that reinforcements were to be sent from Cherbourg to the Army of the North, and that fresh recruits were continually arriving at Cherbourg.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 16.—Gen. VON WERDER was seriously attacked yesterday by four French corps in his position south of Belfort. The battle lasted nine hours, and the attack was victoriously repelled at all points. The German loss was only 200.

The French Army of the North Advancing—Strong Reinforcements.

LILLE, Jan. 17.—The Army of the North is advancing again toward the Somme, carefully feeling its way, and meeting with no opposition. Gen. FAIDHERBE has reconnoitred the passages of the river, and discovered that the enemy have destroyed the bridges, and barricaded the villages on the left bank. Though the ground is slippery and military movements are difficult, the entire army is in motion. Gen. FAIDHERBE has been heavily reinforced with men and material of war, and has commenced a series of manœuvres from which great results are expected.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

An English Member of Parliament on the War and the Alabama Claims—England Advised to Keep Out of the Continental Quarrel—Hopes Based on Mr. Schenck.

LONDON, Jan. 17, 1 A. M.—Right Hon. WILLIAM E. FORSTER delivered an address last evening to his constituents, at Bradford, in the course of which he alluded to the Franco-Prussian war, and also to the *Alabama* question. As to the former, he said that at the outset his sympathies were with Germany in her resistance to invasion by the French, and now they were with France, which was resisting invasion by the Germans. He, however, deprecated the assumption of any partisanship by the people of England, and any interference on the part of the English Government in the struggle. In his allusion to the question of the *Alabama* claims, Mr. FORSTER said he had good reason to hope that the new Minister from the United States, Mr. SCHENCK, would be a powerful agent in the removal of the feeling of estrangement which at present divides the people of England and America.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Brazilian War Loan Opened—Election of a President in Paraguay—The Uruguay and Entre Rios Revolts.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The mail steamer from South America has arrived at Lisbon with advices from Rio Janeiro to Dec. 22. A Brazilian military credit of 12,000 contos had been opened. Señor RIVOLO has been elected President of Paraguay. The revolutions in Uruguay and Entre Rios continued, but there had been no fighting since the date of the last advices.

CUBA.

Surrender of Insurgent Leaders in the Colon District—Tranquillity Restored.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The insurgent Gen. DAMAIN MADRUGA, Gov. JOSE TRUJILLO and Capt. SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ, the leaders of the Cienaga de Zapata insurgents, and six others, surrendered yesterday to Commissioner VALMASEDA RODRIGUEZ, who subsequently returned to bring in the rest of the insurgents. This surrender finishes the insurrection in the Cienaga and Ensenada de Cochinos, and restores tranquillity in the Colon district.

BURNING OF THE M'GILL.

Fifty-Eight Lives Lost—Inhuman Conduct of Raftsmen—Instead of Saving Life With their Boats they Pick up Cotton and Pillage.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17.—It is now thought that fifty-eight lives were lost by the burning of the steam-boat *T. L. McGill*, on Sunday night, on Shoo-fly Bar, in the Mississippi River. Among the passengers were JOHN L. SCHROLEIN and wife, of Quincy, Ill. The bodies of Capt. TOMPKINS, and MCFARLAND, the first clerk, have not been found. Officer YENGER states that the raftsmen belonging to the American Timber Company, whose rafts were aground at the time of the disaster, might have saved many lives with their skiffs, but paid no attention to the cries of distress, busying themselves in taking cotton and pillaging.

THE WEST.

A Forty-eight Hours' Snow-Storm—Streets of Chicago Covered to the Depth of Twenty-one Inches—Burning of a Pork-Packing Establishment—Cutlery Works Burned in Chicago—Fire in Lima, Ohio.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 16.—The first great snow-storm of the season, which terminated last night about 11 o'clock, continued for forty-eight hours. The snow this morning is from twenty to twenty-one inches deep on a level, and is generally badly drifted. Many of the streets are almost impassable. The railroad trains have been but little interrupted, as the storm extended only a few miles out of the city. The conductor of a freight-train, named LOOK, and a brakeman named WILLIAMS, on the Michigan Southern Railroad, while engaged in shoveling snow from in front of their train, near Englewood, last evening, were run over by a locomotive coming from an opposite direction, and almost instantly killed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The telegraph lines east and South have been disabled during the day in consequence of the storm....The large slaughtering and packing establishment of ARMOUR & Co., at the corner of Salt-street and Archer-avenue took fire at an early hour this morning, and was completely destroyed. The main portion of the establishment was built of brick, and was of immense size. In the pens there were about 4,000 live hogs, all of which were rescued, and 2,000 dressed hogs, which were saved from the flames. The loss on the building is $40,000, fully insured. Some 300 persons are thrown out of employment by the disaster. During the progress of the fire, FRANCIS HUGO, THOS. BARRY and CLAUDE BLAIR were seriously injured, and RICHARD DURACH slightly, by the falling walls. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline lamp in the tool-room. The American Cutlery Works, on Ewing-street, between Halsted-street and Blue Island-avenue, were burned last night, with the entire contents. The loss is estimated at $60,000, with an insurance of $65,000. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 17.—Fire broke out in Lima, Ohio, at about 10 o'clock last night in a large business house on the public square, and at last accounts was spreading fearfully. The firemen had but one small engine and were unable to check the conflagration. The principal losers are F. A. WHEELER, drug-store; MOORE & CO., dry goods; KING & PARHAM, hardware; JACKSON, book-store; KRAUSS, photograph gallery, and G. FRIESCH, clothing-store. A portion of the goods were saved in a damaged condition.

Indiana Improvement Bonds—The Ohio Legislature on the Third District Case.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—The Senate, this afternoon, passed a resolution recognizing the validity of a few outstanding internal improvement bonds, and a resolution condemning the Wabash and Erie Canal claim.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 17.—The Senate, today, adopted a resolution, declaring it to have been Gov. HAYES' duty to order a special election in the Third District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. C. SCHENCK, and that it is now his duty to do so. A bill passed the House providing for a vote at the next October election on the question of holding a Constitutional Convention. A resolution was adopted by the House providing for a joint committee to visit the graves of Gen. W. H. HARRISON and Gen. T. L. HAINES, with a view of erecting suitable monuments over them.

THE SOUTH.

Message of Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, on the Recent Outrages—Why a Military Force was not Sent Into the Disturbed Counties—Lee and Thomas in the Virginia Senate.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—Gov. SCOTT yesterday sent a message to the Legislature in reply to a concurrent resolution asking why a military force for the protection of life, liberty and property, had not been sent into the riotous and refractory counties of the State; and why the outlaws in those counties have not been brought to condign punishment. The Governor says:

While I deeply deplore the disturbances to which your resolution refers, I can scarcely venture, as the Executive of the State, to pronounce any of its counties riotous and refractory upon the reported cases of individual outrage; and while no information has been received in this office indicating anything of a county organization to defy or defeat the laws, I cannot say with truth, upon any information in my possession, that in any section of the State the laws are not executed; for not a single case has been reported in which the officers of the law have been resisted in the discharge of their duties. There is no invasion which I am called upon to repel; no insurrection which I am called upon to suppress. But if there was any portion of the State in which violence and disorder were so general as to disarm the power of the civil Courts, I must say frankly that I have no such militia force as would be competent to suppress them, and if I had, I have no means to place and maintain such a force in the field. If, by the outlaws who have not been brought to condign punishment, you mean those individuals who have lately perpetrated the outrages in the Counties of Spartanburg and Union, I can only say, that every effort has been made that could lawfully be made by the Executive to discover those criminals and bring them to a speedy trial. It is my opinion that the civil law of the State ought to be sufficient, and it is my determination that it shall be sufficient to protect the persons and property of every and any citizen of the State, however humble, friendless or obnoxious. I cannot bring myself to contemplate the use of an armed force to punish individual violence of the law in a time of profound peace. Such a remedy would be as bad as the disease, and would be a public declaration that there was no civil government in South Carolina, and that we are living in a condition of social anarchy. I am bound by my oath of office as the Executive of this State, and in reverence for those principles of constitutional liberty which are the vital force of true republicanism, to see that the law is duly enforced before I resort to other and dangerous powers. I dare not and will not assume that justice cannot be administered until the effort has been made, and the failure evident. It is, therefore my intention to see that the law is enforced, and when I fail in the effort, I will unhesitatingly call upon you for the extraordinary powers to which society must resort for self-protection; but at present I would call your attention to the fact that all the cases of reported violence are individual violations of the law; that none of them have assumed the character of public combinations against the law, and that they are all within the regular jurisdiction of the criminal Courts.

The Governor concludes by suggesting measures for a more vigorous, complete and efficient organization of the machinery necessary for the administration of criminal justice.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 17.—The Senate today by an almost strict party vote, appropriated $600 for the purchase of a picture of Gen. LEE, and by the same vote refused an appropriation for the purchase of a picture of Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

THE EAST.

Oliver Ames and the Union Pacific Railroad—Supposed Suicide of a Septuagenarian—Connecticut Internal Revenue Returns.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—There is no truth in the report of the resignation of OLIVER AMES as President of the Union Pacific Railroad.... GEORGE HINCKLEY, aged seventy-eight, a resident of Cape Cod, on a visit to his friends in Boston, was found this morning on the sidewalk in Pembroke-street with his throat cut. It is generally supposed that he committed suicide while temporarily insane.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 17.—The Internal Revenue receipts for the State of Connecticut from the time of the organization of the Internal Revenue Department to the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, were as follows: First District, $13,180,883; Second District, $10,808,083; Third District, $5,318,084; Fourth District, $1,336,417. Total, $30,808,985. The collections in the Hartford, or First District, were forty-seven per cent. of the entire amount, reckoning, also, the receipts for the succeeding five months.

CONNECTICUT.

The Democratic State Convention at Hartford—Renomination of the Present State Officers—The Resolutions—Convention of the State Temperance Union.

HARTFORD, Jan. 17.—The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State officers met in this city today. The Convention was not as largely attended as usual, it being understood that no change would be made in the State ticket, and there would be no strife for places on the ticket. The Convention was called to order by A. E. BURR, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who announced that E. S. CLEVELAND, of Hampton, had been selected as temporary Chairman. Mr. CLEVELAND made no speech on taking the chair, except a brief acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon him. The usual committees were appointed. A. E. BURR, of the Hartford *Times*, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions; WILLIAM W. EATON, of Hartford, was chosen President of the Convention; and F. A. MARDEN, of Stamford, and THOMAS WALSH, of Middletown, Secretaries.

Mr. EATON, on taking the Chair, attacked the Administration, denouncing its foreign policy, especially the San Domingo matter, the granting of public lands to railroad companies, and military interference with elections in any of the States.

The present State officers were nominated by acclamation: For Governor, JAMES E. ENGLISH; Lieutenant-Governor, JULIUS HOTCHKISS; Secretary of State, THOMAS M. WALLER; Treasurer, CHARLES M. POND; Controller, SETH H. LOGAN.

The following are the resolutions as adopted:

Resolved, That the present Federal Administration is unworthy of the confidence of the people, because it has failed to establish and sustain a proper financial policy, and thereby restore the currency of the Constitution; because it has failed to reform the abuses of the tariff, permitting still the principle of protection and favoritism to override the idea of revenue; because it upholds and maintains taxes to an extent onerous to the people, and largely in excess of the amount necessary to protect the public credit and pay the expenses of the Government; because its foreign policy is weak and vacillating, and unworthy the past history of our Government; and because by its improper interference in the elections, it seeks the utter destruction of the rights of the States, thereby subverting the principles upon which the Government is based, building up a great central power, which, if unchecked, will override the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Connecticut, following in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors, are unalterably devoted to the principle and practice of territorial expansion and the consequent extension of our American inheritance of free, enlightened and constitutional government; that they are, nevertheless, sternly opposed to any such expansion of the territorial area of the Republic in any direction, North or South, by fraud, violence or intimidation, and that the acquisition of San Domingo, in the manner and by the means now in progress by the President's Administration, is justly liable to the gravest suspicions, fraught with danger to the stability of our institutions, and meets with our unqualified condemnation.

Resolved, That reiterating a time-honored principle of the Democratic Party, we adopt the words of the resolution introduced into the United States Senate by Hon. CARL SCHURZ, of Missouri, in regard to the disfranchisement of 60,000 citizens of that State; that due regard for the fundamental principles of our system of government, as well as every consideration of sound statesmanship, demands the removal of the disqualifications and disabilities of citizens; and further, we indorse the assertion of this eloquent leader of the reformers, that the party which still attempts to proscribe and disfranchise its opponents merely for the purpose of maintaining itself in power, and of monopolizing the offices, will forfeit moral influence over public opinion, and will be bound to go to the bottom.

Resolved, That the source of power being in the people, free schools and general education are essential to good government and the perpetuation of free institutions.

Resolved, That the appropriation by the Radical Party of nearly two hundred millions of acres of the public domain to railroad corporations and speculators deserves condemnation. The territory thus given away is greater than the entire area of Germany, embracing a population of forty-five millions, and this wasteful extravagance is crippling our resources and lessening the ability of the Government to provide free homesteads. They have parted with lands which would have provided in the future two hundred acres for each of one million families.

Resolved, That we approve of the judicious management of the Executive Department of the State, and are gratified to learn that $800,000 of the State debt is to be paid within the present fiscal year.

Resolved, That in Gov. JAMES E. ENGLISH and the gentlemen associated with him on the ticket we have the fullest confidence. We pledge to them a united and cordial support.

The annual Convention of the Connecticut State Temperance Union commenced in this city this morning. In the absence of Senator BUCKINGHAM, President of the Society, President CUMMINGS, of the Wesleyan University, presides. The morning session was mainly devoted to organization.

A Committee was appointed to request the adoption by the Democratic Convention of a resolution in favor of a State Constabulary force to enforce the laws against the liquor traffic, gambling and houses of ill-fame. The resolution was duly presented during the session of the Democratic Convention and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Arrest of Filkins the Suspected Robber of the Albany Express—Efforts of His Friends to Establish an Alibi.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 17.—FILKINS, the suspected Albany Express robber and attempted assassin, was caught last night at Schroon. He acknowledged that he was FILKINS, but denied that he committed the crime, and asserts that he can prove his innocence. He declares that he left Albany on account of the suspicions against him. He will be taken to Albany to-night.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The friends of FILKINS, suspected of the express robbery, publish seven affidavits, which, if exact as to time, clearly prove an *alibi* in his case. They account for his whereabouts during all the evening of the robbery.

THE ECLIPSE.

Observations in Sicily by Prof. Hall—Extract from a Letter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Commodore B. F. SANDS, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, has transmitted to the Navy Department the following extract of a letter just received from Prof. ASAPH HALL, of the United States Navy, one of the astronomers sent to Sicily to observe the eclipse of the 22d of December last:

"The 22d of December is drawing to a close, and the eclipse is over. We have had tolerable success. The four contacts were pretty well observed during the total eclipse; the clouds covered the moon, making, I think, the physical observations somewhat doubtful. The protuberances were very well seen. They were of a pale red color, and not so bright as I expected them to be. The clouds interfered with my observations of the corona. I could detect but very little of the radiating and curved streamers given in many pictures, and the slight radiation that I saw might have been produced by the clouds. I need hardly say that the total eclipse was a very beautiful sight. Profs. NEWCOMB and HARKNESS have informed you of our telegraphic work by which we corrected the longitudes of Gibraltar, Malta and Syracuse."

The Canadian Fishery Regulations—An American Schooner Captured—The Captain's Story.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 17.—The Dominion cutter *Water Lily* came into port yesterday, having in tow the American schooner *Enterprise*, which was captured at Bliss Harbor, in the Bay of Fundy, for an infraction of the Fishery regulations.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The schooner *Enterprise* (of Eastport) has been seized in British waters for making use of the British flag and register to evade the law. The Captain of the *Enterprise* says he took 120,000 herring to the United States last week, and was preparing nets to fish again.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Fahr. Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.25	40	..	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.30	40	[illegible]	Very gentle	Clear.
Boston	30.29	29	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Buffalo	30.27	28	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.31	48	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.41	35	N.W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.40	31	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.37	28	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Key West	30.19	61	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City	30.24	40	..	Calm.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.24	44	E.	Very gentle	Clear.
New-York	30.27	32	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Oswego	30.26	30	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.31	40	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.34	29	W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.29	46	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo	30.45	24	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.28	34	..	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.30	38	..	Calm.	Clear.
New-London, Ct.	30.24	28	N.W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Mt. Washington	28.71	1	N.W.	Very high.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

An Interview with the Self-Accused Murderer—He Declares his Innocence, and States that he Made the Confession in Order to Procure a Pardon from the Governor.

From the Auburn, (N. Y.) Advertiser, Jan. 16.

Our reporter interviewed PINTOW, the convict, at Auburn Prison this morning, who is alleged to have disclosed himself as the murderer of Mr. ROGERS in New-York, on the 31st of December, 1868. Through the courtesy of Agent Rose he was allowed to question PINTOW, and his accuser, HARRIS, who were brought up separately, and examined in the Chaplain's office.

PINTOW now denies all complicity in the Rogers affair, and says he was in "the Tombs," at New-York, on a charge of burglary when the murder occurred. He alleges that his pretended "confession" to HARRIS was merely to secure for himself a pardon, supposing that he would be pardoned and taken out of prison in order to be put on trial for the murder; that being really innocent, he would then be exonerated and discharged—thus cheating the authorities and gaining his liberty. He claims that he really believed in the idea of a pardon being necessary, and when Mr. ROSE informed him to the contrary, on Sunday evening, that was his first knowledge of his mistake. He then took his supper and gave up the idea previously held, of starving himself in order to cheat the gallows, which, he said, was only to fool the officers.

The matter now seems to rest on the theory that the man finds he will not be pardoned, and that he has made a confession dangerous to himself as being really the murderer. His anxiety to deny the truth of his disclosures is thought to be with a view of screening himself from punishment after his present term of confinement shall have been served. He now claims that he was at the date of the murder serving out a sentence in the Tombs, New-York, for burglary, under the name of GEORGE WILSON, and can prove himself entirely innocent. He appeared nervous and guilty, his voice tremulous but eager, as if too anxious to avert suspicion and get to his former status as merely a convict with three years to serve, instead of having to serve his full term, and then be convicted of murder, also.

HARRIS was first brought up in charge of his keeper, Mr. HOFFMAN. In answer to inquiries, he relates in substance the following:

"Some time in November, HARRIS, PINTOW, and two other convicts named DAVIS and CRONAN, were locked in the solitary punishment cells for misconduct. They were able to converse, without being able to see each other, and in the course of conversation one of the party related the story of the Nathan murder in New-York. PINTOW then gave his account of the Rogers murder, relating that the two men were passing by Mr. ROGERS' house as he was sweeping the walk, a colored boy being engaged in the same operation some distance further on, and ROGERS was 'hung up,' (slang term for garroted.")

The talk then continued among the convicts, and in a few minutes after HARRIS remarked: "PINTOW, I have a point on you." The latter inquired what the point was, when HARRIS replied, "About the little nigger."

At this, PINTOW knocked on the partition between his cell and that of HARRIS, making a signal to pull out the iron rod known as the "bunk-bolt," supporting the prisoners' bunks. The bolt being drawn out, left a hole through from cell to cell, and PINTOW whispered through it to Harris, saying—"for Christ's sake, don't say any more." He then refused to talk. Afterward, HARRIS pretended to connive with PINTOW at an effort to escape by using the bunk-bolts for breaking out of prison, that action being a blind to draw the murderer out.

The nervousness evinced by PINTOW, in the shop, attracted the attention of Mr. HOFFMAN, his keeper, and while observing him soon after the above conversation, he heard him say to HARRIS, "I told him three times to let go of me, and then I struck him."

Mr. HOFFMAN then privately questioned HARRIS, and instructed him to draw PINTOW into a further relation of the Rogers murder. This was done, and PINTOW detailed the occurrence, as if at the hands of other parties, but when he came to be part of the affair relative to the immediate transaction he said, "Then I took my 'chip' (slang for knife,) and cut him across the abdomen." He also related that in falling ROGERS tore his (PINTOW'S) coat-tail off, containing a pocket in which the murdered man's pocket-book had been put by the robber; that the two then made off and escaped. PINTOW was soon after arrested and sent to Sing Sing for grand larceny; escaped and went to Philadelphia, where he met his confederate—supposed to be "JIM LOGAN." The latter betrayed him, and he was retaken.

HARRIS relates that he heard PINTOW grating his teeth and muttering, cursing "that —— of a —— in Boston." On asking who he meant, PINTOW said it was his partner who helped garrote Mr. ROGERS.

PINTOW claims that he pretended to starve himself for a few days merely to strengthen suspicion against himself. The truth of the confession hangs on the fact as to whether he was confined in New-York at the time of the murder, which will be developed in reply to the inquiry by telegraph to the officers of the Tombs.

HARRIS claims to be knowing to the operations of an extensive counterfeiting gang, and was anxious to obtain the aid of his keeper in disclosing the same, hoping thereby to relieve himself from his sentence. Mr. HOFFMAN had refused to have any connection with the project until HARRIS should succeed in drawing out PINTOW's complicity in the Roger's case.

SENATORS ELECT.

New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Maine, Illinois, and Minnesota.

Frelinghuysen, Wilson, Morrill, Logan, and Windom Chosen.

Blair's Election in Missouri Considered Certain.

A Majority Against Him in the Senate, and for Him in the House.

NEW-JERSEY.

Nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen for Senator from New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—In a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature to-night, which lasted for two hours, Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN was nominated for United States Senator on the ninth ballot. There were four candidates—F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, WALSH, CORTLANDT PARKER, DUDLEY S. GREGORY—and the vote for each on the several ballots varied as follows: FRELINGHUYSEN, from 21 to 24; WALSH, 11 to 16; PARKER, 2 to 12; GREGORY, 2 to 6.

SKETCH OF MR. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN is a member of a historical family, and his name, borne by his grandfather, his uncle, and himself, has been before the American public in connection with honorable positions since the birth of the Republic. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is about fifty years of age. Early in life he was adopted by his uncle, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, whose knowledge of law and politics was freely imparted to his kinsman. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN commenced the practice of law in Newark thirty-one years ago, and he has risen to the front rank in the profession. For many years he has been employed upon all the most important civil cases that have occupied the attention of the New-Jersey Courts, and he has also held a large practice in the United States Courts. In 1861 Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was a member of the Peace Congress, where he ranked among the most prominent debaters. He was Attorney-General of New-Jersey from 1861 to 1867. In the latter year he was appointed to succeed JOHN P. STOCKTON in the United States Senate, whose seat was declared vacant. Upon the expiration of the term, in 1869, Mr. STOCKTON was elected to the seat by the Democratic Legislature, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN receiving the vote of the Republican minority. In the Senate he stood with the Republicans against President JOHNSON, voted for impeachment, and replied to Mr. JOHNSON's last message in a speech that attracted wide attention. During the past two years he has been engaged in the practice of the law in Newark. In July last President GRANT nominated Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN to succeed Mr. MOTLEY as Minister to England. The nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate without a dissenting voice, but the nominee, after a few weeks deliberation, declined the honor. Various reasons have been assigned for his declination, but it is safe to say that he declined because he was satisfied that the principal object of that mission could not be settled by him in accordance with the demands of that portion of the Republican Party who are most belligerent in their tone toward Great Britain, and most bitter in their denunciations of public servants who do not meet their requirements. Personally, the nominee is a man of commanding presence and engaging manners. He is a first-rate speaker and a ready, off-hand debater. He is wealthy—a director of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, the Morris Canal Company, and of several banks and insurance companies. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's nomination by the Republicans of New-Jersey will give, undoubtedly, great satisfaction to the party at large, and his past record proves that he will be an able representative.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Re-election of Senator Wilson in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Hon. HENRY WILSON was re-elected United States Senator this afternoon by the following vote: Senate—Wilson, 34; John Quincy Adams, 4; Wendell Phillips, 1. House—Wilson, 186; Adams, 32; Phillips, 10; Dawes, 3; John Welles Brown, 1. The Labor Reform Legislative Caucus, to-day, nominated WENDELL PHILLIPS as United States Senator by a vote of 7 to 3.

MAINE.

Re-election of Senator Morrill by the Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 17.—Hon. LOT M. MORRILL was re-elected United States Senator today, receiving in the Senate 26 votes to 1 for ABRAM SANBORN. Two Democrats and one Republican were absent. In the House the vote was 90 for MORRILL, 27 for SANBORN and 6 for Gov. CHAMBERLAIN.

ILLINOIS.

Election of Gen. Logan Over John J. Turner.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—This morning both Houses of the Legislature took order to vote for United States Senator. In the Senate, THOMAS J. TURNER, Democrat, cast eighteen votes, and JOHN A. LOGAN, Republican, thirty-two. In the House, seventy-one votes were cast for TURNER, ninety-nine for LOGAN, and two for SNYDER.

MINNESOTA.

Election of Hon. William Windom.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 17.—Hon. WM. WINDOM was elected today United States Senator from Minnesota, his term commencing on the 4th March next. The vote stood 13 to 4 in the Senate, and 30 to 14 in the House, two Republicans bolting.

MISSOURI.

A Definition of the Ex-Vice-Presidential Candidate's Views, Present and Past—A Test Resolution in the Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—On Friday last a resolution was introduced in the lower House of the Legislature by Major POPE, of St. Louis, indorsing the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, and the reconstruction policy of the General Government, and favoring the payment of the State and National indebtedness according to the several contracts upon which the indebtedness is based. The resolution was debated during the morning hour on Friday and Saturday, and was continued yesterday. It is stated that the resolution was introduced to force Gen. BLAIR, if possible, to sustain his position taken in his famous letter to Col. BRODHEAD, in 1868, and upon which he was nominated in the National Democratic Convention, or to recede from it.

Yesterday, Gen. BLAIR, on motion to refer Major POPE's resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations, of which Mr. BLAIR is Chairman, spoke on the question, stating that he was in favor of the Thirteenth Amendment, and believed the South generally assented to it, but the Reconstruction acts he declared unconstitutional, and referred to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of CUMMINGS against the State of Missouri; also to the case of MULLIGAN and BOWLES, who were tried by Military Commission in Indiana during the war. Referring to his letter to Col. BRODHEAD, he used the following language: "Had I, sir, my letter, which has been referred to, contended that the military should be made to undo their usurpations at the South, I say so still, and you have only to withdraw them from the South and their work will be undone. [Applause.] That carrion crew of carpet-baggers who are gorged upon the plunder and drunk with the blood of the vanquished people of the South, will disperse themselves in an instant, if not sustained by the bayonets of the Federal Government. There is no item in that letter that I take back. I stand by it. I believe in the construction given to the constitution of the United States by the Supreme Court—that this reconstruction was unconstitutional. My hope in going to Congress, if I should attain that high position, is that I may aid in withdrawing the troops from those Southern States which are held there to saddle upon the backs of that people a parcel of carpet-baggers and scalawags, followed by an ignorant mass of negroes; and to prove to the people of the South who have shown a disposition to abide in good faith by the arbitraments of arms and renew their allegiance to the Government, that they will be allowed to resume self-government themselves, as we have done in Missouri, and whilst I may not expect to carry with me the gentlemen from St. Louis, I believe that we can surely and certainly count upon the co-operation of the large body of liberal men who assisted us in relieving ourselves from similar tyrannies in the State of Missouri."

The speech concludes with a savage assault upon JOHN B. HENDERSON, a portion of whose course during the early part of the war is not very delicately handled. He forgives all the past misdeeds of the gentleman, however, for the position he took in the impeachment trial of ANDREW JOHNSON.

Preliminary Vote for Senator—Blair Probably to be Chosen.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—Both Houses of the Legislature voted separately for United States Senator this afternoon, with the following result: In the Senate—Blair, 13; Henderson, 17; absent, 3. In the House—Blair, 67; Henderson, 43. Total for Blair, 90; Henderson, 60. To-morrow a vote will be taken in joint session, when it is expected that BLAIR will receive three more votes.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF PARIS.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Paris*, which left Liverpool on Jan. 5, and Queenstown on Jan. 6, reached this port yesterday. The news thus received is fresher by four days than that at hand by the *Abyssinia*.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Complete List of the Besieged Residents.

The editor of the *American Register*, a newspaper now printed in London, has received by balloon-mail a complete list of the Americans dwelling in Paris up to Dec. 21. The courtesy of J. KERNER, Esq., editor of the journal in question, places us in possession of a copy of this interesting document, and we append it hereunto:

UNITED STATES LEGATION.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary.
Col. Wickham Hoffman, First Secretary.
Albert Lee Ward, Private Secretary.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Gen. John Meredith Read, Jr., Consul-General.
Franklin Olcott, Vice Consul-General.
Charles Thirion, Consul's Clerk and Secretary.
David T. S. Fuller, Consul's Clerk.

RESIDENTS.

Abraham, Jos.
Abrams, J. N.
Armand, H.
Bacon, G. P.
Bellamy, W., Jr.
Benson, N.
Berger, F.
Berger, Mrs. F.
Beylard, Dr. J.
Beylard, E. E.
Bowles, W. B.
Bowles, Mrs. W. B.
Bret, J. S. L.
Brewer, E.
Brewer, W. J.
Carter, C. H. A.
Chalmers, Alex.
Chaudon, Mrs.
Chandler, Miss.
Chesley, Mrs. G. W.
Church, Miss E. C.
Cole, J. H.
Conkling, Mrs.
Cragg, W. S.
Crane, Edw. A., M.D.
Curtis, Dr.
Deming, Mrs.
Deming, Miss.
Dennee, Mrs.
Dinore, E. E.
Dinore, Mrs.
Dinore, Miss.
Dinner, N.
Doremus, Miss.
Dreyer, W. C.
Durand, Mrs.
Faxon, Mrs., and three children.
Flasher, J. H.
Flick, N.
Flick, Mrs.
Fuller, Mrs.
Galiol, T.
Gareschè, Edw. A.
Godfrey, C., and family
Goupil, Francis
Goy, Mrs.
Graille, A.
Greeley, the Misses
Greenfield, Mrs.
Greenfield, Miss
Gridley, Mrs.
Guigel, A.
Gunther, C. G.
Hamilton, Mrs. and child
Hammond, J. R.
Harrisse, H.
Hermann, Dr.
Herrick, Mr.
Hitchcock, Mrs., and family.
Hodge, Mrs., and 3 children.
Holt, Mrs.
Howland, Frank
Huffer, L.
Hughes, Mr.
Huntington, W. H.
Hyde, Mrs.
Hyde, Miss
Johnstone, Dr. W. E.
Lamson, Rev. W. O.
Lamson, L.
Lamson, George
Latore, A.
Latore, Mrs.
Layard, Mr.
Lobrot, J.
Lebreton, Mr. and fam.
Legendre, Mrs.
Lillie, Mr.
Low, N.
McFarland, George B.
McFarland, Mrs.
McKean, J. A.
McKee, J. P.
Manreau, Mr.
Markler, E.
May, E. H.
Meslier, Mrs. and 3 sons
Moulton, C. F.
Moulton, Mrs.
Nash, Miss.
Norcom, Dr. C. W.
Osgood, E. L.
Parmlee, H. F.
Post, G.
Pixley, Miss
Pottier, A.
Randolph, Mrs.
Riggs, Jos. K.
Riggs, W.
Ricker, Mrs. Geo.
Ricker, Miss
Roche, Aug.
Roche, Mrs.
Saliba, V., and family
Sanley, B., and family
Schlicker, Mr.
Schlicker, Mrs.
Schlicker, Miss
Schoon, James
Scott, Mr.
Selhiard, L.
Sheldon, R. E., and fam.
Sheppard, Prof.
Holme, Mrs.
Holme, Miss
Spongeman, Miss Minnie
Stewart, Mrs.
Swagar, C. M.
Swinburn, Dr. J.
Swinburn, Lewis.
Ward, Mrs. L. L.
Warden, Mr.
Washburne, Gratiot.
Weil, L., and nephew.
Willard, Mrs.
Winthrop, Eugene.

THE ALABAMA DIFFICULTY.

Reflections Suggested in England by the Appointment of a New American Minister.

From the London Times, Jan. 5.

Before the end of this month the new American Minister will in all probability have reached England, and by the time Parliament has fairly set to work upon the active business of the session he will doubtless have broached the substantive issues of his mission to Lord GRANVILLE. The irritable feelings which were prevalent three years ago in the United States have in great measure subsided. The disappointment which we, on the other hand, suffered by the unexpected rejection of the Clarendon-Johnson Convention, has been healed by the lapse of time. In spite of angry politicians and thoughtless publicists, England and America are too well convinced of the unfruitful miseries of war to challenge it rashly. Of course, the one nation as well as the other cherishes its just pride, its dignified resentment of insult, its resolution to repel dictation. But when intelligent and high-minded statesmen govern affairs, either at Washington or at Westminster, we may reasonably hope that national susceptibilities will not be rashly wounded. What is called "the *Alabama* question" has dragged its slow length along ever since 1863, when Mr. ADAMS began to remonstrate against the negligence of the British Government. More than once since then we have had a glimpse of a satisfactory settlement, but we *have never hitherto reached a point at which we could command a prospect more hopeful than that we have now before us*. Rational discussion has done its work on both sides of the Atlantic. * * * At last we are relieved from uncertainty as to the person with whom we have to deal, if not as to the policy he brings us. Gen. SCHENCK is one of the most respected politicians of the Republican Party in America; his position in Congress was almost unique; he was the leader of a powerful party, yet he never arrogated to himself the dictatorship which party leaders are accustomed to assume. *It will not be his least recommendation in England that he has consistently and energetically opposed the extravagances of Gen. Butler*, and, as Gen. BUTLER has of late been most mischievous and extravagant wherever Great Britain was concerned, we may hope that Gen. SCHENCK represents *an adverse influence*. It is of the utmost moment for us to know what terms of negotiation, if any, he is bringing to us. * * * The sensible exposition of the question recently put forth before the Historical Society of New-York by Mr. CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS, formerly American Minister in this country, will disabuse many persons of *the mischievous notion that the rantings of Mr. Butler and Mr. Chandler represent the public opinion of the United States*. Fortune has not permitted Mr. ADAMS, who so ably sustained the American claims during the darkest days of the Union, to carry the negotiations with England to a prosperous close, and to reconcile the countries which were disunited by a temporary and unreasoning misunderstanding. If this were not to be, Gen. SCHENCK, representing the best and most honorable section of the dominant party in the United States, is probably one of the most useful representatives America at this crisis could send to England. We may be hopeful, let us trust, of a settlement which, without compromising our honor, may satisfy all the legitimate claims of the United States. On our side, we are well assured, there is nothing but a desire to attain, by fair concessions or frank allowances, the settlement of a foolish quarrel which has alienated two great nations allied by blood and by intellectual sympathies. The American people, at first passionately excited at our recognition of belligerent rights in the Southern Confederacy, carried beyond measure at the infractions of international law with which we were charged, broke out, when the civil war was ended, into outrageous recriminations. These have died away. Why should a reconciliation be delayed any longer? What Mr. ADAMS said in New-York Mr. VERNON HARCOURT has been asking in language equally moderate at Oxford. Mr. HARCOURT, of course, does not yield one of the points advanced in earlier stages of the controversy by Mr. SUMNER and others. The alleged responsibility of England for her recognition of the South as a belligerent Power he repudiates as a legal monstrosity and a political imposture. As to our liability for the depredations of the *Alabama*, he maintains that on strictly legal grounds we could scarcely be rendered responsible for her original escape, but that her subsequent admission to British ports was undoubtedly an error. But in any case, whether we believe we were right or wrong, it is desirable, says Mr. HARCOURT, that these questions should be discussed by a competent tribunal. It is eminently perilous to leave them open, and to give weak or dishonest politicians an instrument for embroiling two kindred nations.

FLOOD IN ROME.

Details of the Inundation of the Tiber—Venetian Scenes in the Eternal City.

Rome (Dec. 28) Correspondence London Echo.

No such inundation of the Tiber has taken place in this century as that which we are witnessing this morning. The incessant torrents of rain were gradually swelling the river the last few days, and yesterday the water had risen as high as the Rotunda, (which, however, has been almost a yearly occurrence,) and people began to apprehend from the threatening appearance of the sky that it would advance still further toward the higher portion of the city. At 10 o'clock this morning the Piazza del Popolo was completely flooded, and the water was pouring into the Corso down the side streets, from the Ripetta. At noon the Via Condotti was flooded half-way up, and the people who stood in crowds watching the progress of the water, were obliged to retreat back every minute. Since that hour the flood seems stationary, and, if the cessation of rain (which a bright morning promised us) is only lasting, we may hope not to see the Piazza di Spagna assume the appearance of a lake, as is already the case with Piazza Colonna and Piazza del Popolo. Boats are rowed in the streets, carrying provisions and assistance to the inhabitants thus forcibly shut up in their houses. Great destruction of the wine and oil stored up in cellars has taken place, and the poor shop-keepers have enough to do to remove their wares from the ground floor to higher rooms. In the country around, great are the losses. Bodies of oxen, sheep, pigs, dogs, &c., are coming down the river, along with boards and planks, and other portions of the huts and folds of the Campagna, where the herdsmen and shepherds have taken refuge in the trees. Boats are going backwards and forwards, bearing food to the inhabitants of the farms on the low ground, and bringing into Rome those who have no refuge. The soldiers and police are busy affording all possible assistance to the sufferers from this deluge. It is reported that a large boat, with twelve men, which started up the river this morning with bread for the Osteria at Ponte Molle, has been upset in the violent current and all on board drowned.

THE FALL OF AVRON.

Occupation of the Place—Demoralization Among its Defenders.

The London *Times* correspondent with the Royal Saxon Corps writes, under date of Dec. 30: "A battalion of Saxon troops, consisting of four companies, ascended Mount Avron this morning. It remained as it was yesterday, deserted of French troops. Two twenty-four pounders were found there, but they had been spiked. The small arms left by the French were not very numerous, and they were of the Snider, not the Chassepot, pattern. While Saxon troops were on the Mount a skirmishing party of French approached from the village of Rosny. Their fire was at once responded to, and they commenced a hasty retreat, pursued by the Saxons. Like ACHILLES, they were swift of foot and 'ran like men.' The Saxons called on them to halt, but they declined, on which their pursuers pelted them with stones and earth, but did not succeed in catching them. A deserter who has come in states that when the projectiles from the German batteries began to fall on Avron there was dreadful consternation among the young artillerymen who served the guns on the Mount. Most of them fled to Paris during the first day's firing, and communicated the alarm to troops and civilians there. A number of the soldiers in presence of Gen. VINOY, raised the cry '*La Paix!*' The General was indignant, and replied, '*Messieurs, je vous ferai marcher*.' The German engineers and military officers who have visited Avron say it was admirably fortified. The parapets were excellent, it was provided with crenellated walls, and the ambuscades were extremely ingenious. There were three or four series of trenches, one above the other; fascines in abundance, and earthworks of admirable construction. No good artillerymen would have given up such a position on one day's firing."

NEWS NOTES.

The last levy of Prussian Landwehr will be almost exclusively employed, according to a Berlin paper, as garrison troops, and in guarding the prisoners. The real army and event reserve—viz., those below the regulation stature, who, however, are in general quite fit to take the field and are taller than the French—has not been called out. So far, therefore, from Prussia having now exhausted her reserve forces, there are at least 300,000 men on whose services no call has been made.

The Emperor's secret papers reveal the curious fact that M. GLAIS-BIZOIN, a member of the present French Government, composed, seven years ago, a comedy entitled "True Courage; or, a Triangular Duel and a Woman for Stakes." It was to be acted at the Theatre du Gymnase, Paris, but the Government censor passed the following judgment on it, which of course prevented its performance: "These scenes, where the shameful recriminations of socialism against law and order are displayed in all their violence and brutality, and which recall the worst days of revolutions, seem to us inadmissible."

At Metz the Germans are giving every indication of their intention to retain permanent possession. A strong Police force has been established, and the postal and judicial arrangements are not at all of a provisional character. An East Prussian regiment has been ordered to transport all its equipments and stores to Metz, as it will subsequently garrison the place. German artisans and merchants are already beginning to settle there, and a considerable accession is expected as soon as peace is concluded. On the other hand, many well-to-do French residents announce their intention of selling their property and leaving the city whenever it is ceded to Germany.

We have to record the death of an eminent artist of the Dutch school of painting, PETRUS VAN SCHENDEL, which occurred in Brussels on the 28th ult. As a painter of great skill in the rendering of the varied effects of artificial light, he was widely known and highly appreciated in all art circles, English as well as Continental. Many of his pictures have been exhibited in London and the provinces, and have attracted much attention. M. VAN SCHENDEL was born at Terheyden, a village near Breda, in North Brabant, April 21, 1806, and studied at the Academy at Antwerp, then under the direction of VAN BREE.

The London *Times* correspondent in Berlin writes: "As for Gen. TROCHU's supposed intention to retreat to Mont Valérien and some other forts, and there hold out even after the surrender of the city, the Germans will not permit him to carry it out. For the capitulation of Paris to be accepted it must include the city and the forts. Until the whole of the metropolis, with all its ramparts and redoubts, is given over, the inhabitants will be doomed to hunger. The task of reducing Mont Valérien will devolve upon the Parisians, not upon the Germans. It would cost the latter many lives; the former will only have to convince their Commander-in-Chief that France cannot be benefited by condemning Paris to starvation. NAPOLEON III. continues to be treated with every mark of attention. With the heavy fall of snow which has occurred in all Germany, some sledges have come to him straight from the Royal stables at Berlin."

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

MEMORIAL FROM THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a memorial of HORACE GREELEY, President of the American Institute of New-York, and 3,000 others, touching an industrial exposition in commemoration of the one hundredth birthday of the nation, setting forth among other facts that preliminary preparatory to the proposed exposition were commenced by the signers in 1867. Being of an industrial character, and relating to manufactures, he moved the reference of the memorial to the Committee on Manufactures. It was so referred.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana—To relinquish the title of the United States to certain land occupied by the City of Baton Rouge, La.

By Mr. ABBOTT, of North Carolina—Making appropriation for the erection of a building for a Custom-house, Post-office and United States Court-room in Wilmington, N. C.

By Mr. LEWIS, of Virginia—To grant lands to the Shenandoah Railroad Company.

By Mr. YATES, of Illinois—A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States: To make eligible to the office of President all persons who have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident of the United States. Read and referred.

By Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois—Transferring certain powers and duties to the Department of Justice; relative to jurisdiction over criminals in the District of Columbia; also, a joint resolution in reference to life insurance companies. The latter bill was read. This provides that no penalty shall be imposed on any life insurance company incorporated by any State, on account of any action of such company, which is authorized by the laws of the United States; nor shall any tax or other condition of doing business be imposed on any such company, which is not by the same authority imposed upon all life insurance companies.

SPRAGUE'S CONTRABAND TRAFFIC.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a mass of papers relating to the alleged traffic of Senator SPRAGUE with rebels in Texas during the war, being the papers referred to in the report of Judge Advocate-General HOLT upon the case, and upon which the same was based. Referred to the Special Committee on Investigation.

STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported the American and European Steam-ship bill, with amendments.

This bill directs the Postmaster-General to contract with the American and European Steam-ship Company for the transportation of mails between such ports in the United States and such ports in Europe as may be designated, for the term of fifteen years, at the following rates of compensation: Tri-weekly service, $1,200,000 per annum; semi-weekly, $800,000; weekly, $400,000; and semi-monthly, $200,000 per annum.

Mr. CORBETT, of Oregon, called up the bill to incorporate the Japan Ocean Navigation Company, remarking that no subsidy was provided for.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, objected, upon general reasons, to the incorporation by Congress of companies for business purposes.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, offered a resolution to make bills for subsidizing steam-ship service the special order of business for Thursday. He said he had reference to three lines—the Australian, the European, and the one to the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, objected, as he wanted time to examine the bills.

The resolution was accordingly laid over until the next morning hour.

PUBLIC LANDS IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, called up the joint resolution for the disposal of public lands in the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, was averse to the bill, as injurious to the interests of the poor people of those States, many of whom were colored.

Mr. KELLOGG said the only purpose of the bill was to place the public lands in the States named upon an equal footing with the public lands in other States of the Union. Thousands of acres in Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida that might be entered by people from the Northern and Middle States, as also by the residents there, could not now and never would be entered except under the Homestead law. The restriction of the choice of land to actual residents had failed to secure the actual taking up of the lands. He only asked that they be subject to location under the Homestead law or by preemption. He regarded as very strange the attempt of the Senator (HARLAN) to deny to the Southern States the privileges enjoyed by the State of Iowa.

Mr. HARLAN, to show that the privileges referred to had not practically benefited his State, said that in Iowa thousands of acres had been taken up by non-residents, and in some sections any one might travel for miles without meeting a settlement. The four millions of freedmen in the States enumerated by the bill could now, under the existing law, become land-owners, though, by their recent emancipation, they were still too poor to avail themselves of that law. He was opposed to depriving them of this benefit, in order to permit wealthy non-residents to acquire the lands.

The bill was then laid over for amendment.

SUTRO TUNNEL.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, gave notice of his intention to address the Senate on Friday on the bill relating to the Sutro Tunnel project.

THE NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House to the bill authorizing the issue of an additional three hundred millions of five per cent. bonds.

THE OHIO SOLDIERS' ASYLUM.

The morning hour expiring, the Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. SHERMAN's bill ceding to the State of Ohio jurisdiction over the grounds occupied by the Dayton Soldiers' Asylum. A discussion occurred on the legal technicalities involved in the proposed cession of jurisdiction, the opponents of the bill claiming that it implied a divided jurisdiction between the State of Ohio and the General Government, and that Congress had not the right to cede away public property, the exclusive jurisdiction over which was vested in the General Government by the Constitution. The legal effect of ceding to a State exclusive jurisdiction over a military establishment owned by the United States was further discussed by Messrs. Carpenter of Michigan, Thurman of Ohio, Williams of Oregon, Conkling of New-York, and Davis of Kentucky, against the bill, and by Messrs. Howe of Wisconsin, Sherman of Ohio, and Morton of Indiana, in its favor.

The bill, finally, was passed on a division by a vote of 25 to 12.

SITUATIONS FOR ORPHANS.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that the places of page, folder, and messenger, should all be filled by the minor sons of destitute widows, competent to discharge the duties. Mr. DAVIS asked present consideration of the resolution, and stated that the Committee on Contingent Expenses were daily importuned by poor women, destitute of means for supporting their children, for situations for their sons.

Mr. COLE, of California, objected, when Mr. DAVIS gave notice that he would call up the resolution to-morrow.

THE KUKLUX IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A communication was received from the President of the United States, transmitting additional copies of papers relating to the existence of disloyal organizations in the State of North Carolina. Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The papers consist of reports of army officers commanding United States troops in that State, and letters from Gov. HOLDEN covering long statements and affidavits in relation to the Kuklux organization, and various disturbances in North Carolina, accounts of which have already been made public.

A FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A report was also received from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering a statement of receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1867 and 1868. It was tabled.

MONEY DUE THE STATES.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, the Senate took up the bill to refund to the States the interest and discount on money borrowed to equip, pay, supply and transport troops for the service of the United States in the recent war.

The Vice-President stated the question to be upon the substitute proposed by Mr. MORTON, providing that the United States shall pay interest on the principal borrowed by the different States to equip, furnish or transport troops for the United States up to the time the principal has been or shall be paid back to the State, the Government also to pay the discount on the State bonds sold to borrow such money to an extent not exceeding ten per cent.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, was opposed to paying anything more than the interest.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, referred to the rapid augmentation of the State debt of New-York, in extending aid to the General Government to upward of $27,000,000, upon which the State had paid semi-annual interest. He inquired whether, under the bill, that interest would be refunded by the General Government.

Mr. MORTON replied that the bill did not cover that or any case in which a State had expended large amounts for extra bounties. The expenses legitimately included were those for establishing camps, recruiting, &c., in the States.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, to meet objections suggested by Messrs. SCOTT of Pennsylvania, and FENTON of New-York, proposed an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. MORTON, confining the payment of interest to such principal as has been or may be audited and allowed by the Treasury Department.

The bill was variously amended in unimportant particulars.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, offered an amendment to require the payment of interest on all war scrip issued by the States.

After remarks against the bill by Mr. BUCKINGHAM of Connecticut, and CONKLING of New-York, the Senate, without disposing of the measure, after an Executive Session, at 4½ P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, introduced a bill in reference to the distribution of moneys due to the Mississippi Squadron as military salvage. Referred.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill exempting canal boats from the payment of Marine Hospital dues. Passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill, which was under discussion last week, to secure the proper treatment of cattle in transit by railroads. The bill was passed, yeas 122, nays 57.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution admitting foreign merchandise arriving at any United States port on the 31st of December, 1870, to the benefits of the twenty-sixth section of the act of the 14th of July, 1870, to reduce internal taxation. He explained that goods arriving after Custom-house hours on the 31st of December would thus be placed on the same footing as goods that were in bonded warehouses on that day, and would be taxable at reduced rates of duty. The joint resolution was passed.

AID TO RAILROADS.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution authorizing the President to appoint three Commissioners to examine and report as to the distribution of the aid granted by the Government to the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and other railroad companies, what persons have derived benefit therefrom, to what extent, and in what manner, &c., with power to send for persons and papers. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE COLORED CADET.

Mr. PORTER, of Virginia, asked leave to have read a letter from Prof. DAVID CLARK, of Hartford, Conn., testifying to the ability, truthfulness, and general integrity of cadet SMITH, the colored West Point cadet.

Mr. COX, of New-York, objected.

APPROPRIATION BILLS—INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the regular Naval Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill appropriates $19,[illegible].

At 1½ o'clock the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Pennsylvania, moved to increase the salaries of the nine Circuit Judges from $5,000 to $6,500. He argued in support of the amendment.

Mr. ARCHER, of Maryland, opposed the amendment, and spoke of the pride with which he had often passed the humble, unpretentious dwelling of Chief-Justice TANEY, who had so long and honorably presided over the Supreme Court. He preferred that republican simplicity to modern extravagance.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, also opposed the amendment, and argued that instead of equalizing salaries upward they should be equalized downward.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts thought that Mr. ARCHER's allusion to Chief-Justice TANEY was an unfortunate one, as that learned Judge, after leading an economical, temperate, and sober life, died so poor after many years' service as Chief-Justice, that his daughters—ladies—have since had to support themselves as copyists.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, opposed the amendment. He hoped the House would say that it would go no further in the way of raising salaries, and there was no better place to stop than at this point. There was not the slightest difficulty in obtaining the best talent for these judgeships; on the contrary, the entrance door to them was blackened with applicants.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, supported the amendment. He had no fear of those entering wedges that were in the line of justice and true economy. A good deal had been said about what the people would endure, but he did not believe that in his district there was one man so ignorant or so mean as to find fault with Congress for paying a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. He did not believe in the economy practiced in Illinois, where they used to pay $1,500 salary to the Governor, and $3,000 to the Governor's gardener. The miserable business of paying the smallest salaries that men can be got to serve for was not economy.

Mr. ELA, of New-Hampshire, moved to reduce the salaries to $4,500. He thought that the business of paying unreasonably high salaries to some officers, and then raising the salaries of other officers up to that point was about played out.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, protested against the increase of any salaries. He insisted as a matter of justice, that salaries should not be increased.

Mr. ARCHER, of Maryland, remarked, in reference to the daughters of Chief-Justice TANEY earning their living as copyists in the departments, that they had been turned out of office by the present Administration.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, opposed the increase of judicial salaries. He said that the Judges of his State, who were hard-working, laborious men, having the confidence of the people, got only $2,500 a year.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Pennsylvania, argued in favor of the proposed increase, and referred to the fact that the Marshals of the United States Courts received better compensation than the Judges.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, opposed the increase of judicial salaries, and intimated that some members in favor of the increase were probably expecting to succeed to some of these Judgeships. The Judges in his State received only $2,500 a year, and had to pay their own traveling expenses. He knew a great many lawyers there who had nothing to do, and who were on the verge of starvation, and who would yet make very good Judges. In view of the multiplicity of lawyers and the immense numbers in which they are being turned out in the various schools and colleges, he protested against making an aristocratic class of lawyers.

The proposition was further opposed by Messrs. DAWES of Massachusetts, BENJAMIN of Missouri, and TAYLOR, of Pennsylvania.

The amendment to make the salaries of Circuit Judges $4,500, and the amendment to make them $6,500, were both rejected, and the salaries continued at $5,000.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Pennsylvania, moved to fix the salaries of the United States District Judges at $5,000, $6,000, $4,000 and $3,000, classifying them by States and districts. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, moved to reduce the salary of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue from $5,000 to $3,500, and asked why it was that this officer received more than his superior, the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, replied that the salary was fixed by the law, but that he knew of no good reason for the law. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DAWES moved an amendment directing payment to JOHN W. DOUGLASS, Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the difference between his salary and that of the Commissioner, for November and December, 1870, while he acted as Commissioner. Agreed to.

Mr. ELA, of New-Hampshire, offered a similar amendment, applying to SAMUEL A. DUNCAN, while he performed the duty of Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, suggested a general provision on that subject.

Mr. COX, of New-York, suggested an allowance to Gen. DENT, in the absence of the President. He did not believe in paying any subordinates for running the White House while the President was on his philandering expeditions through the country. It was not right; it was not standing on the ancient ways of the Government. The old Presidents had never deserted their posts, but stayed in Washington during the Summer heats and Winter colds.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, remarked that the second President of the United States had been absent from Washington seven months.

Mr. COX knew that, but then it was during the sickness of his family. None of the Presidents had gone philandering around the country to Long Branch, to horse-races, smoking all the contraband cigars that they could get.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, recited the example of Gen. JACKSON, the greatest of all the Presidents, who used to travel home to Tennessee in his private carriage, taking weeks for the trip.

Mr. COX was sorry that the gentleman from Tennessee did not follow the example of Gen. JACKSON. [Laughter.]

Mr. SARGENT, of California, called attention to the example of Capt. TYLER, the smallest of all the Presidents.

Mr. COX was sorry that the gentleman present copied such a very small example. [Laughter.] The good old Democratic Presidents did, once in a while, go home to see their families in a quiet way, but never made public exhibitions of themselves at all the horse-races, hotels, all the balls, all the watering-places, to the neglect of the public business, and setting a bad example to all subordinates who were now applying for extra pay.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts—Now we have heard it all, and I hope we will have a vote.

Mr. COX, continuing—I do not believe that we ought to hurry on this subject. It is all wrong. How would we find out whom to pay in the absence of the President? Who runs the Executive Department when the President is away? Must we give the extra pay to Gen. DENT or any of that family? We all know they are well provided for already. [Laughter.] Must we give it to Gen. BABCOCK, or any of the other military people, who not only take care of the Executive, but come here to instruct us in Congressional duties? If so, how much shall we give them for their executive and how much for their legislative labors?

Mr. BENTON, of New-Hampshire—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman has talked not only longer than five minutes, but he is out of order besides. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN sustained the point of order.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, offered a like amendment, in favor of JAMES A. MORGAN, late Chief Clerk to the Commissioner of Patents.

Messrs. ELA's and HOLMAN's amendments were rejected.

This ended the bill in Committee.

The Committee then took up and acted on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and having completed it, rose and reported both bills back to the house.

The Military Academy bill was passed.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The amendment repealing the law authorizing the publication in the newspapers of the Statutes of Congress was rejected—yeas, 80; nays, 98.

The amendment to pay Mr. DOUGLASS the salary of Commissioner of Internal Revenue was voted on by tellers. The vote stood 72 to 70. The yeas and nays were then ordered, but without taking the vote, the House at 4:20 o'clock adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Water Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "C. J. E.," in the TIMES of the 13th inst., gives some useful facts and figures on the subject of rain-water, and preaches a very good sermon, but omits the "application" of the discourse to his City hearers, "which I now rise to explain."

The waste of rain-water is as great in town as in country. Every Summer, and now this Winter, the newspapers are full of forewarnings of a water famine, hints of shallow measurings of the contents of reservoirs, and cautions to housekeepers to "use sparingly" and waste not. My experience goes to confirm that of C. J. E., and I am satisfied that enough rain-water runs into the sewers from the roofs of New-York to supply all ordinary demands for household uses. Hardly any houses in New-York are furnished with cisterns, and, therefore, this most bountiful supply is foolishly wasted.

My experience covers a long residence in the suburbs of St. Louis, and since the war, in Flushing, L. I. The well water in St. Louis and vicinity is so impregnated with lime as to be useless for drinking or laundry purposes. Of course cisterns there are the rule. Those are constructed, as described by your correspondent at the Palisades, of brick, the cylinder, however, being divided in the centre by a wall, at the bottom of which is placed a box of filtering material—sand, charcoal and sponge. The water runs from the roof into one-half of the cistern, and passing through the filter is pumped for use out of the other side, purer than any well water can be, and cool enough to be used for drinking in the hottest weather. I see nothing to prevent every house in New-York from having one of these filtering cisterns, and thus becoming entirely independent as to the depth of water in the reservoirs, the dryness of the season, or "accidents," such as of late have tried or dried the souls of Jersey citizens. Then, if the Water Board, should, for any reason, pecuniary or otherwise, threaten to or actually "shut off the water," the householder could complacently let them shut, and fall back on his own resources, now so wickedly thrown away.

My house in Flushing is twenty-four by thirty-two feet square, and, of course, has less surface of roof than first-class houses in the City. Yet the rain from that roof supplied a large family with all the water required in 1869 and the very dry Summer of 1870; while our friends who have depended upon wells have had to haul water in barrels a great distance.

I will candidly state, however, that we have none of those questionable "improvements" known as water-closets, which consume more water than all other city housekeeping. Costly in their construction, and demanding an enormous annual outlay for repairs, they pollute the air of the house whenever there is any obstruction to the outlets, or any temporary stoppage of the Croton.

It is time every City and country-house was supplied with a filtering cistern, large enough for entire independence on the water question. Some accident, either from the elements or designing rascality, may suddenly cut off the Croton water from the entire City. Who can imagine a more appalling catastrophe, or realize the manifold disasters that would accrue? L.

The Duty on Coal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Committee of Ways and Means is about to bring in a bill to amend the tariff. A majority of that Committee are in favor of free coal, and why not ask a provision in it to make coal free?

The House Free Coal bill is far down on the calendar of the Committee of the Whole, and therefore may not be reached in the remainder of the present session; but if a provision were placed on the bill, soon to be reported, making coal free, relief to commerce, manufactures, and the helpless poor, might receive the sanction of Congress before the adjournment.

I do not go into any argument upon this subject, supposing that the mention of the fact that under the present exorbitant duty, the mines of Pennsylvania hold a monopoly of the supply of fuel, and that the business of the country and the helpless poor are made the victims of the owners, the workers, and the carriers of this great necessity, whenever and to the extent they desire to make them such.

Will not the TIMES follow up its hitherto just and patriotic course upon this subject, by giving its voice for free coal? O. S. E. PECK.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 16, 1871.

Who is "Frank Blair?"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be so good as to inform one, who is not so well posted up in political history as many, whether the above individual, now held up for Senator from Missouri, is the same FRANK P. BLAIR (there are two BLAIRS from this State) who was the Democratic candidate for Vice-President at the last Presidential election on the ticket with HORATIO SEYMOUR? Can it be he who wrote a certain letter to a Col. BROADHEAD, proposing a very ingenious method of nullifying all the Reconstruction acts of Congress, with the co-operation of a Democratic President, to "compel" the Senate to undo all that it has done, and to "trample into dust these usurpations of Congress?" Can this be the man who now asks for admission into that body which he seeks to destroy? If so, is he fit to be there? The Democratic Party exclaim against "centralization," and here it is with a vengeance. Shall we have another rebellion? With your accustomed courtesy I think you will not refuse to enlighten A NOVICE.

Let us Have More Statues.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the idea of raising a statue in honor of WM. M. TWEED was first mooted, I, in common with many of my fellow-citizens, supposed it was intended as a joke, but the appointment of a Commission to carry out the suggestion makes it apparent that the projectors are really in earnest. It is probably the first time (I may be mistaken, but instances are very rare,) that a statue has been raised to a man while living, since the days of NERO or CALIGULA, those model statesmen and rulers of ancient Rome, and if history repeats itself, as it does sometimes, the Tweed statue will meet the fate of those of Rome, by being pulled down and destroyed by the same men who "threw up their greasy caps" and shouted when they were first erected. Men are but men, while living, and subject to all the infirmities that afflict mankind. Hence it has been the custom to wait until heroes and statesmen "shuffle off their mortal coil," and thus have made up their history beyond recall, before their statues have been erected either in marble, bronze or brass.

TWEED has achieved a quasi greatness in, to say the least, a questionable manner, and has ruled his party in this City for a time, but so did FRANK BOOLE, and his fate was not an enviable one. Suppose that in the summit of BOOLE's power his admirers—that is, persons who lived upon the public Treasury through him—had erected a statue to him, it would to-day be pointed out to the rising generation as that of one who is only remembered now for having become "one whose ambition o'erleaped itself" and fell on the other side, and little boys would probably jeer at it and bespatter it with mud, and knock off its nose as they did that of the nondescript lately in the Park. Such will doubtless be the fate of the Tweed statue, when he shall have gone to his great account, and has no more pay-rolls to put his admirers on.

Now, mark the consequence of this statue movement. If I have read the TIMES aright, I observe that it is proposed to erect a statue in Tompkins-square to that matured statesman of twenty-eight years, TOM CREAMER. And why not? Why shall they not all be perpetuated in marble, bronze or brass? And to that end I suggest that the Legislature authorize the Board of Public Works to tax the people direct for statues to all the Tammany leaders, instead of robbing the Treasury for that purpose.

Let us have HANK SMITH's statute at, say, Bowling-green, then MIKE NORTON's, alias Crow, (his fighting name,) in Washington-square, Controller CONNOLLY in the City Park, and PETER SWEENY's, of course, in the grand centre of the Central Park. There should also be statues of JOHN J. ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR and the whitewashing committee who examined all the accounts of the City in six hours and certified to the honesty of the Ring. Let them all be of brass, of course, so that those who come after us may point them out to their children as types of the brazen effrontery that characterized the Ring of past ages.

I had almost forgotten that great warrior, FISK, Jr., whose statute might be made of "gum," to which he is evidently partial; also of the great BARNARD, who I would suggest could be perpetuated in a column composed of old writs and injunctions granted to the Erie Ring. Place this latter one on top of the new Court-house as a lesson for all poor rising young lawyers that all they have to do to get rich is to become one of the "slaves of the Ring."

Yours, A READER.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The Little Rock *Republican* urges the removal of political disabilities in Arkansas.

California's wool production last year, was 22,072,660 pounds—a large increase over 1869.

Nillson ice-cream candy is one of Chicago's luxuries. The advertisements say it drives dull care away.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE is about to remove to Memphis, Tenn., intending to make that city his home.

FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., Missouri's Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, cannot vote in his own State.

It is reported that the will of the late A. K. P. WELCH will be contested by the trustees of Harvard College.

P. T. BARNUM has sent an order to San Francisco for two large sea-lions—"something that can howl, and will prove an attraction."

Prof. DYER H. SANBORN, of New-Hampshire, widely and favorably known as a teacher, died on Saturday of congestion of the lungs.

A Baltimore physician's family of eight persons was poisoned on Saturday, it is thought maliciously by a servant. No deaths resulted.

If her "poem" tells the truth, a Buffalo woman has buried her love "on the stormy strand of the deep, dark ocean of mad despair."

Hon. GEORGE G. FOGG, recently our Minister to Switzerland, fell down a flight of stairs at his home in Concord, N. H., on Friday evening last, and was badly injured.

The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Third District of Connecticut, which it was intended to hold in Norwich on the 24th inst., has been postponed.

Ex-Gov. CARNEY withdrew from the contest for United States Senator in Kansas, because, as he said, other good men are candidates, and he does not wish to complicate matters.

Eight of the twenty-two members of the Minnesota State Senate, and fifteen of the forty-eight members of its House, were born in this State. Not one of either House is a native of Minnesota.

Gov. POWELL CLAYTON, of Arkansas, received for United States Senator the votes of twenty-three of the twenty-five members of the State Senate, and of seventy-one of the seventy-eight members of the House.

HENRY J. NILES, a prominent lawyer and influential Democratic politician, of Urbana, Ohio, has become hopelessly insane through the failure of a man whose legal adviser he was in speculations in this City.

Major JOHN H. STEELE, of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, died on the 11th inst. He was the oldest editor in Georgia, and expressions of great regret at his death are found in papers of all political views in the State.

A bill is to be introduced in the Michigan Legislature to create a State Insurance Department, which shall be charged with the execution of all laws relating to insurance. The Secretary of State now attends to such matters.

Hot-headed politicians in the South, of one party or the other, are insisting that Gov. SCOTT of South Carolina, Gov. DAVIS of Texas, and Gov. BULLOCK of Georgia, should be impeached. Wiser counsels will doubtless prevail.

Gov. HAYES, of Ohio, has informed the Legislature that he has not ordered an election of Congressman to fill out the brief unexpired term of Gen. SCHENCK because he has thought it would be a useless expenditure of time, money and labor.

The Legislature of Ohio is again being petitioned to accept the plot of ground at North Bend, Ohio, which contains the neglected grave of WM. HENRY HARRISON, and to improve it in a manner worthy of his memory and of the State.

Two newspapers in Halifax, the *Chronicle* and the *Recorder*, favor the American side of the fishery question, and fail to see the justice of the protection given to the Canadian fishermen by the Imperial and Dominion Governments.

The Savannah *Republican* says that careful investigation has shown that Mr. GEORGE W. BARTLETT, of this City, was not murdered, as was suspected when the fact of his sudden death there was first made known.

BRET HARTE has reconsidered his determination to remain in California, and has decided to accept an offer to come East. The San Francisco *Alta* says he will leave that city with his family about the 1st of next month, much to the regret of a large circle of friends and admirers.

A story, which has for its hero a venerable parrot, comes from North Carolina. As the story runs, the bird is over eighty years old, and the other day recognized, after many years separation, one of its former owners when he entered the saloon in which it is now kept, and cried out, "Lacy! Lacy!"

Gen. SCHENCK declined the banquet tendered him in Cincinnati, saying that he is so busy with preparations for leaving for England that he cannot even visit his home in Dayton, Ohio, and that he has considered it best not to accept any public demonstrations before his departure.

Senator-elect FERRY, of Michigan, has declined the honor of a public dinner, tendered him by his townsmen of Grand Haven, saying that the recent heavy bereavement he has experienced causes him to prefer that there should not now be any public demonstration of their good-will and kindness.

STEPHEN COLWELL, of Philadelphia, well known by his works on political economy, &c., died on Sunday evening, aged seventy years. He bequeathed his library, which is very valuable from its collection of works on finance, political economy, commerce, and business, to the University of Pennsylvania.

The proposed change in the time of holding the Kentucky Democratic State Convention is protested against by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which says the project is intended obviously to advance the pretensions of one man, and that if the change is made the party will not escape its evil consequences for years and years to come.

There is a negro debating society in Bainbridge, Ga., the last meeting of which was devoted to a discussion of the question whether education or money is the most beneficial to a community. The advocates of the education side of the question won the prize—$20 in gold. At the next meeting they will decide whether it is to the interest of the laborer to work for wages or a part of the crop.

Some young men in Bangor, Me., who had heard marvelous stories of the number of pickerel caught thereabout through the ice, and started out the other day to do a little fishing themselves, told an inquisitive country cousin, whom they met on the way, that they had not included an ax in their otherwise complete outfit because there "were lots of people fishing there last Winter, and they could fish through last year's holes."

The colored men of Georgia are to hold a State Convention in Atlanta, Feb. 1, 2 and 3. The call urges the negroes to send the most intelligent men in their counties as delegates, and to furnish them with all the documentary information possible relative to the late election, school organizations, labor movements, administration of justice, emigration feeling, acquisition of property, and the general condition of the colored people.

Judge BYRON PAINE, of the Supreme Court, of Wisconsin, who died yesterday, was but forty-two years old. He first became known in connection with the Booth fugitive slave rescue case. He has occupied a seat on the Supreme Bench of Wisconsin for ten years, first being elected in 1859, but left it in 1862 to fight for the Union in the Forty-third Regiment. He was a man of great ability, learning and independence of thought, and an earnest patriot.

Mr. EDWARD C. DELAVAN, best known for his protracted and zealous connection with the temperance movement, died in Schenectady on Sunday evening, aged seventy-eight years. He was a native of Westchester County, and for many years resided in Albany. The Albany *Journal* says that he had letters from every crowned head of Europe upon the subject of temperance, and the publication of his correspondence with the eminent men who have occupied prominent positions in the literary, political and scientific world during the past thirty-five years, would constitute a volume of great interest and value.

The sufferers by the recent flood at Harper's Ferry held a meeting last week, and for the second time called for information relative to the disposal by the Committee of Relief of the funds contributed for their aid. The call is made in a series of strong resolutions, which mention the names of the Committee, and declare that if the rhinoceros hides of these unfaithful public servants are impervious to public scorn and indignation, and the contempt of their fellow-citizens cannot move them, a competent attorney-at-law shall be employed to institute a suit in equity to compel an account required of them, as self-constituted trustees of a self-imposed trust.

THE TAYLOR WILL.

The Scientific Examination Continued—What it Costs to Analyze Handwriting—Testimony of a Boston Expert—Important Ruling of the Surrogate—The Day's Work.

The main feature of the Taylor will case, continued before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, was the scientific evidence adduced on the part of the contestant, for the purpose of establishing the theory, as alleged, of forgery. The cross-examination of the witness PAINE, examined on Monday, was but brief, and upon its conclusion Mr. ALBERT T. SOUTHWORTH, of Boston, another expert, was placed upon the stand. His testimony proved of a very interesting character, being given without hesitancy, and with an apparent knowledge of the matters in regard to which he spoke. The witness had evidently made the subject of handwriting a study from a scientific point of view, and his detailed statements, as to the method employed, indicating irregularities in signatures, were calculated to impress this fact upon the hearer. With Mr. PAINE, Mr. SOUTHWORTH was also associated in the Howland will case, he being the principal witness on the trial and in conducting the scientific investigation prior thereto. During the examination yesterday, Judge HUTCHINGS made an important ruling in regard to the introduction of photographic copies of papers in the case, holding that they should be excluded, as at best they could be but secondary evidence. A detailed report of all the proceedings will be found below.

JOSEPH E. PAINE, direct examination continued—To Mr. CLINTON—No person ever writes his name twice exactly alike, but the signatures in every instance possess the same characteristics.

Cross-examination—To Mr. STOUGHTON—I have been a book-keeper for many years; I was first employed in this case by Mr. CLINTON in October last; when he first saw me he did not state what the case was about; he brought me the papers, and requested me to examine them, but did not say what for; since October I have devoted much time to a study of the papers, spending half my evenings in this way; I have not found it a difficult task; I have made a written memorandum covering some twenty-five or thirty pages, containing my views on the questions involved on the subject of the handwriting; I handed this memorandum to Mr. CLINTON yesterday; I made it as an exhibit in the case and not for the purpose of this examination; I expect to be compensated for my work, but have no idea what it is worth; I should think about $10 per evening; I might not charge this sum upon a final settlement.

ALBERT S. SOUTHWORTH, called for contestant, testified: I reside in Boston; my business is the examination of disputed handwriting and photography; I have been often called on to examine cases of importance where the subject of handwriting was in dispute, and have been engaged in this business three-quarters of my time for the last twelve years; I examine handwriting by analyzing the characteristics; when writing is presented to me I first examine the paper as paper, noting the manufacturer's marks, coloring matter, transparency and other qualities, and whether it has been scraped in any part or not; I then observe the kind of ink used, the pen, and the general appearance of the handwriting; having satisfied myself as to the general facts, I examine the letters in detail, magnifying them with a glass and examining them in sections; I judge of writing not by mechanical effect, but by general combinations; the hand is a machine when not subject to the will; letters written by persons with the mind on other subjects, will retain the natural characteristics, and although one may attempt to disguise the handwriting, the hand, when once set in motion, and even for an instant uncontrolled by the will, still retains some of the natural peculiarities by which it can be distinguished.

The will, together with the five exhibits examined by the previous witness, were here presented, and the witness entered upon a minute and elaborate description of the writing, pointing out, as did Mr. PAINE, the irregularities and the differences existing, in his opinion, between the real and the alleged forged signature of Mr. TAYLOR, and also attempting to prove that the body of the instrument and the signature thereto were written by the same hand. To prove the latter point witness selected certain letters of the signature, and placing the will against the window, covered similar letters in the body of the will with those so selected. In this way it was shown that in every part they were identical in form. The evidence on all these points was interesting, but mainly made up of explanations as to technical peculiarities. In regard to the signature itself, the witness said it was restrained, slowly made, and simulated, but in its general features resembled the writing of the body of the will. The five signatures were also carefully analyzed. In reference to the blot of ink on the will, alluded to by Mr. WITHERELL, one of the subscribing witnesses thereto, and about which he stated the deceased found fault with him, the expert, continuing his testimony, said:

The blot on the will was made before the words E. WITHERELL and JAMES JACKSON were written, as portions of these signatures are written over the blot after it was dry; I first began the study of photography in 1839, and in 1843—1844 was with Prof. MORSE in Nassau-street; I followed photographing until 1859, when my time became too much taken up with my professional duties, relating to handwriting; I am in the habit of making fine copies of objects, and of handwriting particularly.

Mr. CLINTON next offered in evidence photographic copies of the signature to the will. Objected to.

Counsel stated that he desired at least to put in one copy as a part of the cross-examination of witnesses previously examined. Objection was made to the introduction of any photographs of handwriting of any description, such evidence being inadmissible in Courts of law. The Surrogate sustained the objection, and in making the ruling, said:

The original signature to the alleged will has been presented to the witness, and he has examined it and compared it with the exhibits properly in evidence. That is the best evidence to be had, and he can speak from that. I shall exclude all testimony drawn from photographs, as being inadmissible upon the question of handwriting. Such evidence would raise many collateral issues, as, for instance, the correctness of the lens, the state of the weather, the skill of the operator, the color of the impression, the purity of the chemicals, and other issues which, I think, clearly require me to exclude such photographic evidence upon this question of genuineness of signature. It is at best secondary evidence.

The Surrogate further excluded the twenty-one exhibits, checks and notes signed by Mr. TAYLOR, heretofore referred to, on the ground that, papers unless in the case for other reasons, and introduced for the purpose of instituting a comparison of hands, could not be admitted.

Cross-examination of Mr. SOUTHWORTH—To Mr. STOUGHTON—I was trained up as a boy on my father's farm in Vermont; I have never been employed in a bank as an officer; I began investigating disputed writing in 1858, and have since been employed in many cases; Mr. CLINTON wrote me during the latter part of October or 1st of November about this case, and upon receiving the letter I came on to New-York; was employed in this matter eight or ten days; the price for services in cases of this kind varies; I can, of course, only be employed on one side; I don't know what I shall charge for my labor; have no opinion and have not fixed the sum in my own mind; I generally charge after my work is finished; the compensation depends upon circumstances; I never testified in a case that I remember against the man who employed me; I am obliged to analyze my cases, so as to support the side upon which I am engaged.

Witness was here requested to look at the indorsement, "JAMES B. TAYLOR," on the outside of the will, and to give his opinion upon it, analyzing the letters, &c., and considerable time was lost before the desired information was obtained. The witness claimed that he had not noticed this writing particularly, and desired time to study it before expressing an opinion, alleging that by an immediate answer he might commit himself. A number of questions were in the meantime asked, but the witness was finally given time by the Court to study the indorsement, which he afterward analyzed, letter by letter. In these letters, he said, there were resemblances both to the handwriting of the body of the will and to the signature attached to the instrument. After some additional questions as to some other words in the will, the examination was closed.

The trial was adjourned until 11 o'clock today, when the contestant, in accordance with a previous understanding, is to rest her case.

HAWTHORNE.

James T. Fields' Recollections—The Production of the Scarlet Letter and the House of Seven Gables—Some of Hawthorne's Letters and Quaint Sayings.

In the second number of "Our Whispering Gallery," which appears in the February *Atlantic*, to be out today, Mr. JAMES T. FIELDS relates in exceedingly attractive style some of his recollections of HAWTHORNE, with whom he was intimately acquainted for many years. We present below some extracts:

HAWTHORNE AS A BOY.

One who watched him during his childhood tells me, that "when he was six years old, his favorite book was BUNYAN's *Pilgrim's Progress*, and that whenever he went to visit his grandmother HAWTHORNE, he used to take the old family copy to a large chair in a corner of the room near a window, and read it by the hour, without once speaking. No one ever thought of asking how much of it he understood. I think it one of the happiest circumstances of his training, that nothing was ever explained to him, and that there was no professedly intellectual person in the family to usurp the place of Providence and supplement its shortcomings, in order to make him what he was never intended to be. His mind developed itself; intentional cultivation might have spoiled it. * * * * He used to invent long stories, wild and fanciful, and tell where he was going when he grew up, and of the wonderful adventures he was to meet with, always ending with, 'And I'm never coming back again,' in quite a solemn tone, that enjoined upon us the advice to value him the more while he stayed with us."

When he could scarcely speak plain, it is recalled by members of the family that the little fellow would go about the house, repeating with vehement emphasis and gestures certain stagy lines from SHAKESPEARE's "Richard III.," which he had heard from older persons about him. One line, in particular, made a great impression upon him, and he would start up on the most unexpected occasions, and fire off in his loudest tone:

"Stand back, my Lord, and let the coffin pass."

WHY HE FAILED AS AN OFFICIAL.

I came to know HAWTHORNE very intimately after the Whigs displaced the Democratic romancer from office. In my ardent desire to have him retained in the public service, his salary at that time being his sole dependence—not foreseeing that his withdrawal from that sort of employment would be the best thing for American letters that could possibly happen—I called, in his behalf, on several influential politicians of the day, and I well remember the rebuffs I received in my enthusiasm for the author of the *Twice-Told Tales*. One pompous little gentleman in authority, after hearing my appeal, quite astounded me by his ignorance of the claims of a literary man on his country. "Yes, yes," he sarcastically croaked down his public turtle-fed throat, "I see through it all, I see through it; this HAWTHORNE is one of them 'ere visionists, and we don't want no such a man as him round." So the "visionist" was not allowed to remain in office, and the country was better served by him in another way.

THE SCARLET LETTER.

In the Winter of 1849, after he had been ejected from the Custom-house, I went down to Salem to see him and inquire after his health, for we heard he had been suffering from illness. He was then living in a modest wooden house in Oliver-street, if I remember rightly the location. I found him alone in a chamber over the sitting-room of the dwelling; and, as the day was cold, he was hovering near a stove. We fell into talk about his future prospects, and he was, as I feared I should find him, in a very desponding mood. "Now," said I, "is the time for you to publish; for I know during these years in Salem you must have got something ready for the press." "Nonsense," said he; "what heart had I to write anything, when my publishers (M. and Company) have been so many years trying to sell a small edition of the *Twice-Told Tales*?" I still pressed upon him the good chances he would have now with something new. "Who would risk publishing a book for me, the most unpopular writer in America?" "I would," said I, "and would start with an edition of 2,000 copies of anything you write." "What madness!" he exclaimed; "your friendship for me gets the better of your judgment. No, no," he continued; "I have no money to indemnify a publisher's losses on my account." I looked at my watch and found that the train would soon be starting for Boston, and I knew there was not much time to lose in trying to discover what had been his literary work during these last few years in Salem. I remember that I pressed him to reveal to me what he had been writing. He shook his head and gave me to understand he had produced nothing. At that moment I caught sight of a bureau or set of drawers near where we were sitting; and immediately it occurred to me that hidden away somewhere in that article of furniture was a story or stories by the author of the *Twice-Told Tales*, and I became so positive of it that I charged him vehemently with the fact. He seemed surprised, I thought, but shook his head again; and I rose to take my leave, begging him not to come into the cold entry, saying I would come back and see him again in a few days. I was hurrying down the stairs when he called after me from the chamber, asking me to stop a moment. Then quickly stepping into the entry with a roll of manuscript in his hands, he said: "How in heaven's name did you know this thing was there? As you have found me out, take what I have written, and tell me, after you get home and have time to read it, if it is good for anything. It is either very good or very bad—I don't know which." On my way up to Boston I read the germ of *The Scarlet Letter*. Before I slept that night I wrote him a note all aglow with admiration of the marvelous story he had put into my hands, and telling him that I would come again to Salem the next day and arrange for its publication. I went on in such an amazing state of excitement when we met again in the little house, that he would not believe I was really in earnest. He seemed to think I was beside myself, and laughed sadly at my enthusiasm. However, we soon arranged for his again appearing before the public in the shape of a book.

It was his intention to make *The Scarlet Letter* one of several short stories, all to be included in one volume, and to be called

OLD-TIME LEGENDS:
TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES,
EXPERIMENTAL AND IDEAL.

His first design was to make *The Scarlet Letter* occupy about 200 pages in his new book; but I persuaded him, after reading the first chapter of the story, to elaborate it, and publish it as a separate work. After it was settled that *The Scarlet Letter* should be enlarged and printed by itself in a volume he wrote to me:

"I found it impossible to relieve the shadows of the story with so much light as I would gladly have thrown in. Keeping so close to its point as the tale does, and diversified no otherwise than by turning different sides of the same dark idea to the reader's eye, it will weary very many people and disgust some. Is it safe, then, to stake the fate of the book entirely on this one chance? A hunter loads his gun with a bullet and several buckshot; and, following his sagacious example, it was my purpose to conjoin the one long story with half a dozen shorter ones, so that, failing to kill the public outright with my biggest and heaviest lump of lead, I might have other chances with the smaller bits, individually and in the aggregate. However, I am willing to leave these considerations to your judgment, and should not be sorry to have you decide for the separate publication.

"In this latter event it appears to me that the only proper title for the book would be *The Scarlet Letter*, for 'The Custom-House' is merely introductory—an entrance-hall to the magnificent edifice which I throw open to my guests. It would be funny if, seeing the further passages so dark and dismal, they should all choose to stop there! If *The Scarlet Letter* is to be the title, would it not be well to print it on the title-page in red ink? I am not quite sure about the good taste of so doing, but it would certainly be piquant and appropriate, and, I think, attractive to the great gull whom we are endeavoring to circumvent."

THE HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES.

As I turn over his letters, the old days, delightful to recall, come back again with added interest. "I sha'n't have the new story," he says in one of them, dated from Lenox on the 1st of October, 1850, "ready by November, for I am never good for anything in the literary way till after the first Autumnal frost, which has somewhat such an effect on my imagination that it does on the foliage here about me—multiplying and brightening its hues, though they are likely to be sober and shabby enough after all."

"I am beginning to puzzle myself about a title for the book. The scene of it is in one of those old projecting-storied houses, familiar to my eye in Salem, and the story, horrible to say, is a little less than two hundred years long; though all but thirty or forty pages of it refer to the present time. I think of such titles as 'The House of the Seven Gables,' there being that number of gable-ends to the old shanty; or 'The Seven-Gabled House;' or simply, 'The Seven Gables.' Tell me how these strike you. It appears to me that the latter is rather the best, and has the great advantage that it would puzzle the Devil to tell what it means."

A month afterward he writes further with regard to *The House of the Seven Gables*:

"Many passages of this book ought to be finished with the minuteness of a Dutch picture, in order to give them their proper effect. Sometimes, when tired of it, it strikes me that the whole is an absurdity, from beginning to end; but the fact is, in writing a romance, a man is always, or always ought to be, careering on the utmost verge of a precipitous absurdity, and the skill lies in coming as close as possible, without actually tumbling over. My prevailing idea is, that the book ought to succeed better than *The Scarlet Letter*, though I have no idea that it will."

On the 12th of January, 1851, he is still busy over his new book, and writes:

"My *House of the Seven Gables* is, so to speak, finished, only I am hammering away a little on the roof, and doing up a few odd jobs that were left incomplete."

At the end of the month the manuscript of his second great romance was put into the hands of the expressman at Lenox, by HAWTHORNE himself, to be delivered to me. On the 27th he writes:

"If you do not soon receive it, you may conclude that it has miscarried, in which case, I shall not consent to the universe existing a moment longer. I have no copy of it, except the wildest scribble of a first draft, so that it could never be restored. It has met with extraordinary success from that portion of the public to whose judgment it has been submitted, viz., from my wife. I likewise prefer it to *The Scarlet Letter*; but an author's opinion of his book just after completing it is worth little or nothing, he being then in the hot or cold fit of a fever, and certain to rate it too high or too low. It has undoubtedly one disadvantage in being brought so close to the present time; whereby its romantic improbabilities become more glaring.

"I deem it indispensable that the proof-sheets should be sent me for correction. It will cause some delay, no doubt, but probably not much more than if I lived in Salem. At all events, I don't see how it can be helped. My autograph is sometimes villanously blind; and it is odd enough that whenever the printers do mistake a word, it is just the very jewel of a word, worth all the rest of the dictionary."

OVER-SENSITIVE PYNCHEONS.

His letters to me, during the Summer of 1851, were frequent, and sometimes quite long. *The House of the Seven Gables* was warmly welcomed both at home and abroad. On the 23d of May he writes:

"—— ——, Esq., of Boston, has written to me, complaining that I have made his grandfather infamous! It seems there was actually a PYNCHEON (or PYNCHON, as he spells it) family resident in Salem, and that their representative at the period of the Revolution, was a certain Judge PYNCHON, a Tory and a refugee. This was Mr. ——'s grandsire, and (at least so he, dutifully describes him) the most exemplary old gentleman in the world. There are several touches in my account of the PYNCHEONS which, he says, make it probable that I had this actual family in my eye, and he considers himself infinitely wronged and aggrieved, and thinks it monstrous that the 'virtuous dead' cannot be suffered to rest quietly in their graves. He further complains that I speak disrespectfully of the ——'s in Grandfather's Chair. He writes more in sorrow than in anger, though there is quite enough of the latter quality to give piquancy to his epistle. The joke of the matter is, that I never heard of his grandfather, nor knew that any PYNCHEONS had ever lived in Salem, but took the name because it suited the tone of my book, and was as much my property, for fictitious purposes, as that of Smith. I have pacified him by a very polite and gentlemanly letter, and if ever you publish any more of the *Seven Gables* I should like to write a brief preface expressive of my anguish for this unintentional wrong, and making the best reparation possible, else these wretched old PYNCHEONS will have no peace in the other world, nor in this. Furthermore, there is a Rev. Mr. ——, resident within four miles of me, and a cousin of Mr. ——, who states that he likewise is highly indignant. Who would have dreamed of claimants starting up for such an inheritance as the *House of the Seven Gables*!"

PLANS NEVER FULFILLED.

"I mean to write, within six weeks or two months next ensuing, a book of stories made up of classical myths. The subjects are: 'The Story of Midas, with his Golden Touch,' 'Pandora's Box,' 'The Adventure of Hercules in quest of the Golden Apples,' 'Bellerophon and the Chimera,' 'Baucis and Philemon,' 'Perseus and Medusa;' these, I think, will be enough to make up a volume. As a framework I shall have a young college student telling these stories to his cousins, and brothers and sisters, during his vacations, sometimes at the fireside, sometimes in the woods and dells. Unless I greatly mistake, these old fictions will work up admirably for the purpose; and I shall aim at substituting a tone in some degree Gothic or romantic, or any such tone as may best please myself, instead of the classic coldness, which is as repellant as the touch of marble.

"I give you these hints of my plan, because you will perhaps think it advisable to employ BILLINGS to prepare some illustrations. There is a good scope in the above subjects for fanciful designs. Bellerophon and the Chimera, for instance; the Chimera a fantastic monster with three heads, and Bellerophon fighting him, mounted on Pegasus; Pandora opening the box; Hercules talking with Atlas, an enormous giant who holds the sky on his shoulders, or, sailing across the sea in an immense bowl; Perseus transforming a king and all his subjects to stone, by exhibiting the Gorgon's head. No particular accuracy in costume need be aimed at. My stories will bear out the artist in any liberties he may be inclined to take. BILLINGS would do these things well enough, though his characteristics are grace and delicacy rather than wildness of fancy. The book, if it comes out of my mind as I see it now, ought to have pretty wide success among young people; and of course I shall purge out all the old heathen wickedness, and put in a moral wherever practicable. For a title how would this do: 'A Wonder-Book for Girls and Boys;' or, 'The Wonder-Book of Old Stories?' I prefer the former. Or, 'Myths Modernized for my Children;' that won't do."

Throughout the Summer HAWTHORNE was worried almost out of existence by people who insisted that they, or their families in the present or past generations, had been deeply wronged in *The House of the Seven Gables*. In a note, received from him on the 5th of June, he says:

"I have just received a letter from still another claimant of the Pyncheon estate. I wonder if ever, and how soon, I shall get a just estimate of how many jackasses there are in this ridiculous world. My correspondent, by the way, estimates the number of these Pyncheon jackasses at about twenty; I am doubtless to be remonstrated with by each individual. After exchanging shots with all of them, I shall get you to publish the whole correspondence, in a style to match that of my other works, and I anticipate a great run for the volume.

"P. S.—My last correspondent demands that another name be substituted, instead of that of the family; to which I assent, in case the publishers can be prevailed on to cancel the stereotype plates. Of course you will consent! Pray do!"

Praise now poured in upon him from all quarters. Hosts of critics, both in England and America, gallantly came forward to do him service, and his fame was assured.

HAWTHORNE'S LOVE OF BOOKS.

HAWTHORNE was a great devourer of books, and in certain moods of mind it made very little difference to him what the volume before him happened to be. An old play or an old newspaper sometimes gave him wondrous great content, and he would ponder the sleepy, uninteresting sentences as if they contained immortal aliment. He once told me he found such delight in old advertisements in the newspaper files at the Boston Athenæum, that he had passed delicious hours among them. At other times he was very fastidious, and threw aside book after book until he found the right one. De QUINCEY was a special favorite with him, and the sermons of LAURENCE STERNE he once commended to me as the best sermons ever written. In his library was an old copy of Sir PHILIP SIDNEY's *Arcadia*, which had floated down to him from a remote ancestry, and which he had read so unintermittingly for forty years that it was nearly worn out of its thick leathern cover. Hearing him say once that the old English State Trials were enchanting reading, and knowing that he did not possess a copy of those heavy old folios, I picked up a set at a book-stall and sent them to him. He often told me that he spent more hours over them and got more delectation out of them than tongue could tell, and he said, if five lives were vouchsafed to him, he could employ them all in writing stories out of those books. He had sketched in his mind several romances founded on the remarkable trials reported in the old volumes; and one day, I remember, he made my blood tingle by relating some of the situations he intended, if his life was spared, to weave into future romances. Sir WALTER SCOTT's novels he continued almost to worship, and was accustomed to read them aloud in his family. The novels of G. P. R. JAMES, both the early and the later ones, he insisted were admirable stories, admirably told, and he had high praise to bestow on the novels of ANTHONY TROLLOPE. "Have you ever read these novels?" he wrote to me in a letter from England, some time before TROLLOPE began to be much known in America. "They precisely suit my taste—solid and substantial, written on the strength of beef and through the inspiration of ale, and just as real as if some giant had hewn a great lump out of the earth and put it under a glass case, with all its inhabitants going about their daily business, and not suspecting that they were made a show of. And these books are as English as a beefsteak. Have they ever been tried in America? It needs an English residence to make them thoroughly comprehensible; but still I should think that the human nature in them would give them success anywhere."

Not Guilty of Murder—Michael McAloon Acquitted.

The trial of MICHAEL MCALOON on a charge of killing THOMAS SHEA was held at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD. The deceased was a bartender in the liquor-store of THOMAS LUSSIER, corner of Forty-third-street and Second-avenue. It was alleged that he and the prisoner had a difficulty, and that the latter struck deceased with a piece of wood in the right eye. Dr. BEACH testified that he found a splinter of wood in the eye, which caused inflammation of the membranes of the brain, from which SHEA died. THOMAS LUSSIER, owner of the bar-room, Mrs. FITZPATRICK, and JOHN SHEA, father of the deceased, were examined for the prosecution, but their testimony tended entirely to exculpate the prisoner. Counsel for the defense contended that whoever it was who struck the blow, it was not inflicted by the prisoner.

Judge BEDFORD, in charging the jury, said that as the District-Attorney had failed to establish the prisoner's guilt, their verdict should be not guilty. The prisoner was accordingly acquitted, and was then discharged. At the same Court, GEORGE LIVINGSTON and WM. BURNS, convicted of attempting to commit burglary at the store of THOS. BOYNE, at No. 221 West Thirty-third-street, pleaded guilty, and were discharged on suspended sentences.

King Victor Emmanuel and Italian Unity.

The following dispatch has just been received from King VICTOR EMMANUEL, in answer to the one sent by Gen. JOHN A. DIX on the occasion of the Italian unity celebration at the Academy of Music:

Chevalier Fred. De Luca, Italian Consul-General, New-York:

His Majesty King VICTOR EMMANUEL commands you to tender his sincere thanks to Gen. JOHN A. DIX, President of the Meeting to Celebrate Italian Unity, for the kindly feeling expressed in his telegram.

VISCONTI-VENOSTI,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Brooklyn Oil Refinery Troubles—Mr. Stokes Discharged.

Justice DOWLING, yesterday, dismissed the complaint of WM. A. BYERS, Treasurer of the Brooklyn Oil Refinery Company, against EDWARD S. STOKES, charging him with embezzling $27,500. The Magistrate, in announcing his decision, stated that the complaint was made on the ground that the Company was incorporated, but as the Company consisted of only three stockholders, who were also the trustees, the Court must consider the concern as a private partnership. Mr. STOKES was accordingly released.

KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

Another Proposition for the Reduction of the Taxes—The Jobbers Alarmed.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Supervisor OSBORN in the chair. Bills presented by Sheriff WALTERS, amounting to $10,000, were ordered to be paid. The Coroner's bill for December, amounting to $1,[illegible], was also approved.

Supervisor JOHNSON, of the Third Ward, presented the following preamble and resolutions, looking to the reduction of the general taxation:

Whereas, The interest excited in the minds of the tax-payers of this county by the recent exposure of the manner in which purchases have been made during the past year through the Jail Committee of this Board, has been intense, and it is to be feared that a general impression has been made that this exposure is but a figure-point indicating the loss sustained upon which the business of the Board has been transacted through all its committees.

Whereas, No partisan object is to be accomplished by considering whether as a Board of Supervisors really representing the people anything can be done in the way of retrenchment, and if so whether the time is not propitious while on the threshold of the new year, with our committees newly organized and the work of the year before us. The average tax of [illegible] on every [illegible] last levied, and the comments of the Mayor in his message on the general government of the City, indicate pretty clearly that the day of reckoning is not long to be put off if this stream of increasing taxation is not turned aside. The actual disbursements of our City Treasurer during the past year over and above all receipts was $700,000. Should this rate of expenditure continue till the end of the present fiscal year, a most unpromising [illegible] will have to be presented to the tax-payers. In view of these facts, be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to examine the disbursements of the various Committees of the Board of Supervisors of 1870; and also the accounts of the Superintendents of the Poor, and report in regard to the character of the supplies furnished, from whom purchased, and the prices paid for them, with power to send for persons and papers bearing upon the subject of the investigation.

Considerable debate sprung up over both preamble and resolutions, many of the members appearing to consider them as specially directed at jobs in which they had been engaged. The matter, however, was disposed of by a motion to lay it on the table till the next meeting. The Board then adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

[illegible]

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

[illegible]

The call commences at No. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Same calendar.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Same calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

[illegible]

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

[illegible]

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 17.

By Judge Sutherland.

Presburg *vs.* Franklin; motion granted.

Kunhardt *vs.* Smith; motion granted and order of reference granted.

Andrews *vs.* Vogelschmidt; motion denied.

Twady *vs.* Seaman; extra allowance of $50 granted to defendants.

Schuyler *vs.* Levy; order to show cause granted.

Tiffany & Co. *vs.* Cerlies; motion granted on default of the Sheriff.

National Broadway Bank *vs.* Smith; motion denied without costs to either party.

Jane C. Place *vs.* James K. Place; motion for judgment granted.

Same *vs.* Same; same decision.

New-York National Exchange Bank *vs.* Morford; allowance to defendants of $650.

Beekman *vs.* Chalmers; motion granted and reference ordered.

Mooney *vs.* Meyer; allowance of $150 to the plaintiff.

Elfelt *vs.* Gran; Platt *vs.* Williams; motions granted.

Scanlan *vs.* Farrington; judgment ordered.

Barker *vs.* Seaman; motion granted, but without costs.

Barker Place *vs.* James K. Place; judgment granted.

Therry *vs.* Meyer; motion granted.

Platt *vs.* The New-York Patent Bullion Company; extra allowance to the plaintiffs of $50.

Jones *vs.* The Great Western Insurance Company; allowance of $400 granted to the plaintiffs.

Jewett *vs.* Frazer; allowance to defendant of $50.

By Judge Barnard.

Codding *vs.* Stintler; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 17.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Curtis *vs.* Classins; motion denied.

Ford *vs.* Stephen; order granted.

Gesherie *vs.* Sullivan; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Abenscheill *vs.* Schwarzer; order granted.

Rocha *vs.* Meinen; Matthew *vs.* Wood; motions denied.

West *vs.* Pettinger; Mann *vs.* Wood; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 17.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Ryder *vs.* Burnham; injunction dissolved.

By Judge Larremore.

Bernhard *vs.* Kapp; $10 is the legal amount of costs on denial of a motion for judgment made on frivolousness of answer.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 300.—*Jonathan Sturgis et al. vs. John H. Draper et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This is an action against executor of the late Simeon Draper, as Collector of the Port of New-York, to recover $412 [illegible], exacted as ten per cent. ad valorem duty upon a quantity of indigo, the product of a country east of the Cape of Good Hope, imported into New-York in 1865. The plaintiffs in error contend that under the twenty-third section of the act of March 1861, indigo was exempted from duty, and that the act of March 1865 did not impose duties on merchandise at that time exempted from duty. The Government insists that by the act of August, 1862, and March, 1863, after the date of the latter articles included in the free list were liable to the duty imposed in this case; and that these two acts, taken in connection with the decision in Hoddven *vs.* Collector, (5 Wall. 107,) places the interpretation to be put upon subsequent legislation of Congress on the subject beyond a doubt. The interpretation put upon the statute of 1861 became a part of the statute itself, and when Congress in subsequent acts used the same, or substantially the same language, the legal presumption is that it intended the language should bear the judicial construction previously given it. The decision in that case was that under the act of 1862 a duty was imposed on articles otherwise included within its provisions, although at the time of its passage they were exempt from duty.

R. R. Culver for plaintiff in error; Attorney-Gen. Akerman and Assistant Attorney-Gen. Hill for Government.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—JAN. 17.

Before Judge Blatchford.

ADMIRALTY SUIT—COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMER NORWALK AND A TUG.

Wilson Lewis et al. vs. The Steam-tug James Roy.—The libelants were owners of the excursion steamer *Norwalk*, which was sunk in the East River in Troy, 1869, the disaster being caused by a collision between the vessel and the steam-tug *James Roy*, which was towing another vessel at the time. The case as it stands at present merely involves the question as to which vessel was on the right course at the time of the collision. The libelants claim about $20,000 damages.

Beebe, Cook & Donohue for the libelants; Robert D. Benedict and Erastus Benedict for the claimants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 17.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

THE FENIAN WAR EQUIPMENT—FIRST DEFEAT FOR THE PLAINTIFFS—THE TRANSACTION SEVERELY CRITICISED BY THE COURT.

Herman Sterm vs. The Great Western Insurance Company.—This is the fifth of these cases which has been on trial, all of which have been already noticed in the TIMES. All the others were decided in favor of the plaintiffs, and four others were settled without coming to trial. All the actions were to recover the value of war materials shipped to Mexico for sale, much of which had been purchased of the Fenian war officers in this City. This case, which was for the recovery of a policy for $12,000, differs somewhat from the others, not only in some portions of the testimony adduced, but especially in testimony excluded, (among which were the shipping receipts,) and in the interpretation given by the Court to the facts as proven. In rendering his decision non-suiting the plaintiff, Judge MCCUNN says:

This is one of the most extraordinary cases I have ever been engaged in trying—a case the details of which, together with the examination of evidence, require the strictest vigilance on the part of a Court. Indeed, I have been more vigilant in my attention to its details than I am ordinarily, for the reasons that cases of a similar kind have been tried by some of my brethren, and they pursued a different course to the one I am about to take. Perhaps the evidence in this case is much stronger against the plaintiff's recovery than in the other cases. Of this I know not, but one thing I do know, that the proof, so far as it has gone, has revealed to my mind, to say the least, a most singular state of facts, and which show upon their surface such a condition of affairs as will not warrant me in allowing the jury to pass upon them. The plaintiff alleges that he was the agent for the Mexican Government and was engaged in the purchase of arms, and, as a venture on his own behalf after the close of the war in Mexico, (1867,) he loaded a schooner of 160 or 170 tons burden. The mate testifies he receipted for a large number of boxes, and the stevedore says he put them in the hold of the ship; he and the mate did not see the contents of the boxes—indeed, no one has testified to the contents of the boxes. The plaintiff says he bought $85,000 of the goods from an itinerant broker named Mullen, and paid cash for them, paid for them in greenbacks, not in checks; that he paid him $10,000 of this sum in advance; that he kept no books in this case, but had done so in every other transaction with the world; he says Mullen had no place of business; has none now, but is wandering about, plaintiff knows not where; indeed, it is clear that he is a man of no account, and, to my mind, the very last in the world to have the possession of goods to the extent of $85,000 or $40,000, and, to say the least, the whole of plaintiff's statement about the purchase from Mullen is very improbable. Then, again, the plaintiff says that, excepting the moneys he so mysteriously paid in bills to Mullen out of a cargo valued at $212,000, he only had paid about $900 in cash, the balance of the goods being all paid for in Mexican bonds at sixty cents on the dollar. Out of all this extensive cargo, and out of the vast number of boxes which must necessarily be inferred to contain such vast quantities of equipments and accoutrements for armies, not a single respectable firm in this City is shown to have sent a single package. Now, as to the plaintiff's own statement to the underwriters, he says he did not acquaint them that the valuation which he put upon these goods—and which were enormously overvalued—was based on the value of Mexican bonds at sixty. In his book which he publishes he shows that these bonds were worth about ten or fifteen cents on the dollar, and yet he says he had freighted a schooner; two-thirds of her large cargo ($213,000) had been paid for in these bonds, valued at sixty cents. All this was concealed from the Company. Not only that, but there has not been shown yet in the case that there has been $10,000 worth of valuable goods, all put together, that went on board of this vessel. It has been testified to that large numbers of boxes came there mysteriously, no one could tell from where. They were placed in the ship's hold and coal thrown over them, and I am asked to believe that they contained arms and munitions of war, and I am required to allow the jury to believe they contain quantities of such material. I decline to believe it. Again, the evidence of the captain and the first officer of the ship shows the vessel to have been entirely unseaworthy when she left this port. The vessel was purchased, as plaintiff alleges, for $4,000, to carry to Mexico a valuable freight worth $212,000, and then the account of the voyage given by the mate and captain shows that no rough weather during the trip was experienced, yet the schooner's butts were started, and she went, apparently, down from her own inherent weakness. Now, the rule is, that if a vessel sink in ordinary sea-going weather, without any supervening cause of destruction, there must be some inherent defect or decay in or about the ship, and that she sank in consequence thereof, and that she was unseaworthy before she left port. (Walsh *vs.* Washington Ins. Co., 3 Rob. S. C. R., 202.) In negotiating a contract of insurance the parties are not upon a level, nor do they deal at arm's length. The insurer is presumed to be ignorant, and the insured informed, in respect to the subject to be insured. Hence, in forming the contract, the insurer, except he undertake to inquire for himself, does not rely on his own resources, but reposes exclusively on the intelligence communicated by the insured. And hence, further, the parties occupying this unequal position, the law exacts of the party holding the position of advantage—*i. e.*, the insured—the utmost good faith and candor in communicating the facts affecting the risk. So it is the contract of insurance is characterized, in legal language, as a contract *uberrimæ fidei*. And the responsibility of the insured is proportioned to his obligation; so that, being in duty bound to disclose whatever may be material to the hazard, or may enter as an element in the estimate of the premium, if he consciously withhold any such material fact the contract is vitiated in its origin, and he can never recover on a contract which is the offspring of his own fraudulent concealment. This rule is not only the dictate of morality, but is in harmony with all the analogies of the law. (Phillips on Insurance, sec. 535, et seq.) Whether in an action upon contract or in tort, the plaintiff is forever precluded from recovery the moment it appears his own wrong or negligence is involved in the injury of which he complains. The value of the thing insured is obviously and essentially material, as well to risk run, as to the indemnity to be paid; and if the insured knowingly exaggerate that value and the insurer rely upon the statement of such excessive value in entering into the contract, the former loses all right to legal redress. In proportion as the insured overestimates the value of the thing insured is he tempted to relax those precautions for its protection on which the insurer relies for his safety. And this is presenting the proposition in the least effective aspect; for it might well be declared a presumption of law that he who designedly and egregiously overestimates the value of the property which he insures, does so with some sinister purpose. The books, I am aware, do not reckon an over-valuation among the misrepresentations which *ipso facto* avoid a policy. Nor should a casual or unimportant or honest overvaluation avail to deprive the party of all redress. But when the overvaluation, as in the case on trial, is designed, and is not only intentional but is out of all proportion beyond the cost, the actual and the market value, I hold that as well the law as public policy requires that such overvaluation should be deemed a conclusive presumption of fraud—of fraud which vitiates and annuls the contract. To hold that, notwithstanding such deliberate and flagrant overvaluation, the insured may yet recover according to the true value, would be to enable him to realize an inordinate indemnity if not detected in his fraud, or if detected, then to obtain compensation in conformity to an honesty of measure which he himself repudiated in the beginning. The plaintiff himself having avowed that he knowingly caused the goods in controversy to be insured at a figure enormously beyond their cost price, and enormously beyond their actual and their market value, has no claim for relief which a Court of Justice can recognize and enforce. The nonsuit must be ordered.

Mann & Parsons and Mr. De Costa for plaintiff; Evarts, Southmayd & Choate for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 17.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

THE $200,000 SUIT AGAINST THE CITY—THE LAW HELD TO BE IN FAVOR OF PLAINTIFF ON A MOTION TO NONSUIT.

Russell D. Miner vs. The Mayor, &c.—In this case, the chief facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, a motion was made for a nonsuit against the plaintiff. The motion was elaborately argued by A. J. Vanderpoel on behalf of the City, and by John E. Devlin and Luther R. Marsh on behalf of the plaintiff, all the authorities bearing on the questions at issue being fully reviewed on both sides. The chief points on which defendants rested their motion to nonsuit was, that the deed to David Wagstaff from the City did not include half the street which bounded the property in question, and that in this respect the rule of law was different when the conveyance was from the Corporation from what would apply if the conveyance was from a private person. On behalf of plaintiff it was contended that the rule of law was the same with respect to a conveyance from a corporation as from a private person, and that the deed to Wagstaff, in the absence of any clause therein showing an unequivocal intention on the part of the grantor not to convey the property in the street, did convey such title, and that subsequently the street having been closed up against publicuse by the grantor, the grantee thereupon became the absolute owner in fee of one-half of the street, or so much thereof as was not included in the new street.

Judge FREEDMAN denied the motion, and in doing so stated the true construction of a deed as between grantor and grantee, of land bounded in general language, by or on a public highway, to be that such deed carries with it the fee to the centre of the road as part and parcel of the grant. This rule, he said, is based upon the supposed intention of the parties. The law will not presume an intent on the part of the grantor to withhold his interest in a public highway to the middle of the street, after parting with all his right and title to the adjoining land. To sustain such an inference, the deed itself must contain some declaration of such an intent. Thus if a lot be described by a certain side or a certain line of, or on a public highway, the conveyance does not carry the fee to the centre of the public highway. The deed executed by the Corporation to David Wagstaff in 1851, which goes to the very foundation of this action, conveys: "All that certain piece or lot of land, parcel of the common lands of the party of the first part, described in a certain survey or chart of the said common lands, by the No. 142, and bounded on the west by a certain road, laid out on said map, called the Middle Road; east, by another road, laid out on said map, called the East Road; north side by a street 60 feet in breadth, between lots No. 142 and 144, and on the south side by another street of the like breadth of 60 feet, between said lot No. 142 and lot No. 140, containing in breadth at each end 3 chains and 3 links, and in length on each side 13 chains and 94 links." Middle Road is now called Fifth-avenue, and East Road is at present represented by Fourth-avenue. Now, so far as the right to any portion of the cross streets can come in question, under said deed, it will be observed that the description of the southern boundary is precisely the same as that of the northern boundary. Consequently, a construction which, while it would give to the grantee the whole width of the street, amounting to sixty feet on the north side of lot No. 142, would not give him an inch of ground belonging to the street on the south side of the land, comes into conflict with the very language employed to express the grant, and cannot, for that reason, be adopted. From this it follows, further, that if the said deed carried with it the fee to any portion of the cross streets, it carried the fee on the south as well as the north side of the lot to the centre of the respective streets. The next point of inquiry, therefore, must be whether such was the case. It has been established by proof that the three chains and three links called for by the deed, and amounting to almost precisely 200 feet, confirm the exact quantity of land lying between the cross streets, without including any portion of said cross streets. But as the Corporation had caused the said streets to be laid down on their common land map, as of a width of sixty feet, and the lots on both sides of said streets to be surveyed, laid out, numbered and put down on the same map, and had conveyed lots, including the lot in question, with reference to the existence of such streets, although they existed only on paper, such streets as between the Corporation and their grantees, are to be deemed as having been dedicated to the public as public highways, and, therefore, a conveyance by the Corporation of a lot bounding the same in general language by any of said streets, carried with it, under the general rule before referred to, the fee to the centre of such street. After reviewing the point of defendant, that the general rule of construction does not apply, or, if applicable, should not be applied, with the same strictness to a deed in which a municipal corporation is a grantor, Judge FREEDMAN continues: But I can perceive of no reason why, after a deed has been executed by the Corporation, the question as to the extent of the quantity of land embraced and the appurtenances thereto belonging, and the construction to be put upon that portion of the deed, should be determined by other rules than those which would govern between private individuals in a similar case. The deed in question contains nothing from which an intent on the part of the Corporation to exclude the streets can be fairly inferred; on the contrary, when this deed is considered in connection with the origin and the appearance of the common land map, the intent must be presumed under the general rule referred to, to have been the other way. The plaintiff, therefore, through his grantors acquired the documentary title to the strip of land which forms the subject of the present controversy, and what may be termed the eventual fee to the same, reverted to him, when by the opening of Seventy-eighth-street, as it now exists, the old street became closed.

The case is still on trial, the chief remaining point at issue being the effect of the quit-claim deed made by the plaintiff, and which he charges to have been obtained by fraud.

Luther R. Marsh and John E. Devlin for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel and Algernon S. Sullivan for defendant.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 17.

Before Justice Quinn.

INTERESTING TO PERSONS INSURING THROUGH BROKERS.

The Beekman Fire Insurance Company vs. Charles Bauer.—In October, 1869, Mr. Fleischman, an insurance agent, asked Mr. Bauer, who kept a liquor-saloon in Third-avenue, if he wished to be insured. When the agent was asked what Company he represented, he replied that he insured for all the companies. A few days after he brought a policy of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, and Mr. Bauer paid the premium. The agent failed to pay over the premium to the Company, and hence a suit was brought by the latter against Mr. Bauer to recover it, which was tried today. Justice QUINN said the precise question was previously before him, and he had written an opinion, holding that the insurance broker who was intrusted with the policy had an implied right to collect the premium, and that where the assured paid the premium to the broker, it could not be collected again. The Court of Common Pleas had reversed his judgment on appeal, and the other side had taken the case to the Court of Appeals, where it is now pending. He must, therefore, now give judgment in favor of the Insurance Company.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 17.

FIRST BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110¾	100 W. U. Tel.	46¾
58,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110⅞	200 do....bet.call.	46¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	108¾	200 Pac. Mail...b.c.	41¾
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	[illegible]	100 do.	41¾
		100 Quicksilver Pf.	7½
27,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	110¼	100 Am. M. U. Ex.	42
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	107¾	25 do.	[illegible]
5,000 do.	[illegible]	200 U. S. Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Jan. 17—P. M.

The Wall-street markets are all stiffer than yesterday. Gold, 110⅛@110⅜ ₩ cent. sales, and Bills on London 109½@109¾ ₩ cent. The Public Funds advanced to 108 ₩ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, and to 107⅞@108 ₩ cent. for the 5 ₩ cent. 10-40s. The Southern State Bonds broke down on South Carolinas to 56 ₩ cent. The Tennessees were steady and Missouris strong. The 7 ₩ cents. of Missouri have advanced to 97@97½ ₩ cent. As the whole issue of this high class of Missouris is less than a million, and a half dollars, the Bonds are quite sensitive to any investment orders.

The "lock-up" of Money engineered yesterday, according to Street rumor, by Mr. DANIEL DREW, (through his Broker firm of KENYON, COX & CO.,) and Messrs. TREVOR & COLGATE and RUFUS HATCH & CO., brought in the Mechanics' Bank a creditor at the Clearing-House, this morning, $4,300,000 through the account of Mr. DREW's house, to the large amount of $4,300,000, subject to be drawn out, pursuant to notice to the Cashier last night, in Greenbacks. Whether the sum, or any considerable part of it, was so drawn or not, the Money Market appeared to act wholly independent of the proceeding, and the Railway Stocks, designed to be most prejudiced by it, advanced 1@1 ₩ cent. For a year or two past the prevailing sentiment of the business public has regarded this "lock-up" of Money from free employment, for Stock-jobbing ends, as rather a dirty sort of business, and it is extremely questionable whether there is any thing in the standing of the parties now concerned, or in the antecedents or complicity of the Mechanics' Bank, to lend it respectability.

Money was easy at 7 ₩ cent. after 12 o'clock, and the Stock market buoyant in the Afternoon, after showing unusual steadiness, while the Money "scare" was still talked of through the early part of the day.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 17.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	107⅝	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	109¾	109¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	108	108¼
American Gold	110⅜	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	63	63½
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅞	92
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅞	88
Reading Railroad	97⅝	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	105	105⅛
North-west Common	71⅞	72
North-west Preferred	88⅜	89
Pacific Mail Company	41⅜	42
St. Paul Preferred	72⅞	73
St. Paul Common	50⅞	52
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞	31⅛
Toledo and Wabash	49⅞	50⅛
Western Telegraph	46⅞	47⅛
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph Common	91⅞	92⅛

The Customs duties today were again heavy, for this season of the year—over $600,000, making a million and a quarter in Gold received into the Treasury since Monday morning. The Treasury, to-morrow, will buy and pay for in Currency $2,000,000 United States 5-20s, for the Sinking Fund; and, on Thursday, will sell $1,000,000 Gold. The amendment to the Funding Bill of last session was finally passed through Congress today, and the Secretary of the Treasury is now authorized to negotiate any part of $500,000 of 10 years' 5 ₩ cent. Stock at par for Gold, or in exchange, dollar for dollar, for United States 5-20s. He is also authorized to make the Interest on the new Stock payable either quarterly or half-yearly. At the present market, exclusive of accumulated Interest, the old 5 ₩ cents. are selling at the equivalent of 96½ ₩ cent. in Gold, while the 5-20s are selling at 97½ ₩ cent., in Gold. The difference is not such as to forbid the expectation of an early exchange of the new Stock for 5-20s, if not for Gold itself.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17.

Gold receipts	$672,[illegible] 75
Gold payments	515,294 50
Gold balance	61,[illegible] 66
Currency receipts	107,763 21
Currency payments	247,192 26
Currency balance	9,840,701 06
Customs	617,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	110½	5-20 coup., '67	108⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	110⅝	5-20 coup., '68	108
5-20 coup., '62	109⅜	10-40 reg.	107⅛
5-20 coup., '64	109⅜	10-40 coup.	107⅞
5-20 coup., '65	109⅜	6s currency	110⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	107⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]

The Union Pacific Company will buy on Feb. 1, $50,000 of their Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, under sealed proposals received at the office of the Company, in Boston, to the hour of noon on that day. See Advertisement.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company for the first week in January were $31,[illegible]; same week 1870, $22,[illegible]. Increase, $[illegible].

The publishers of the *Commercial & Financial Chronicle* have favored us with a bound copy of the eleventh semi-annual volume of that deservedly successful business journal, comprising all of the weekly issues for the last half of the year 1870.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $4,[illegible].

The following is the quarterly statement of the National Banks of the City of New-York:

[illegible]

The following are the Capitals and Undivided Profits of the National Banks of the City of New-York:

[illegible]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF NEW-YORK LOCAL BANKS.

[illegible]

LOCAL BANK CAPITAL AND PROFITS.

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, if allowed to run until 1875, will pay but FOUR PER CENT. Gold on the investment at present market rates, while they are likely to be funded at a lower rate of interest before that time.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, at present market price, will pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. in gold on the investment, and cannot be called in or the interest reduced under twenty-five years.

A difference of from FIFTEEN to TWENTY PER CENT. may be realized in exchanging Government Bonds for Central Pacifics, or saved in making new investments.

The safety and value of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are thoroughly established and universally recognized.

The value of the property, the immense and increasing revenues of the Company, and its able and honorable management, assure the security of the principal and prompt and regular payment of interest beyond question.

We have introduced them into our regular business upon the same basis as Government Bonds, and buy and sell them as freely at current market rates, and are prepared to furnish them to investors or others at daily quotations.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in miscellaneous securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 205 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at 92½ and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A limited amount for sale at 90 and accrued interest, by

J. B. ALEXANDER & Co., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Jan. 16, 1871.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, and the accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF,
C. H. MCCORMICK, } Trustees.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

GEORGE A. WICKS ceased to have any interest in or connection with our business, Jan. 1, 1871.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

ASHES—[illegible]

BEESWAX—[illegible]

BRICKS—[illegible]

CANDLES—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

COCOA—Has been quiet, yet quoted steady.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request and quite firm in price; [illegible]

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

[illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

FRUIT—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet and nominal as to price.

HAY—[illegible]

HEMP—[illegible]

HIDES—Trade has been slow, but prices have been supported on quite moderate offerings of prime stock.

HOPS—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—There has been some increase of demand for the leading articles, mostly for job lots, on the basis of previous quotations.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—[illegible]

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending Jan. 16, 1871.

[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Lanagan, Miss Effie Germon and Mrs. Barry.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Washington-place.
MAZEPPA and HIS LAST LEGS. Leading characters by Mr. Frank Drew.

STADT THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE ROBBERS. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....9
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 25 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed, [illegible] cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, 50 cents each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 64 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notes.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.
☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The latest news from Gen. CHANZY's headquarters represents him in a new and strong position, and 25,000 fresh troops on the way from Cherbourg to reinforce him. The German reports say his retreat was made in disorder, while the dispatches from French sources make the contrary assertion. King WILLIAM telegraphs that 20,000 of CHANZY's army were captured on the retreat. The French General attributes his defeat and the evacuation of Le Mans to an inexplicable panic among some of the troops and the loss of important positions, which compromised the safety of the entire army and the failure to execute certain orders given by himself. The Germans represent the defeat near Gien to have been by a superior force, through which the German detachment attacked cut its way. A Versailles telegram says new batteries were unmasked by the French to the south of Paris on Monday, which were speedily silenced by the German artillerists, with the loss of two officers and seventeen men. French dispatches represent that reinforcements have been sent from Cherbourg to the Army of the North, and that fresh recruits continually arrive there. Gen. VON WERDER on Sunday, repulsed a serious French attack, to the south of Belfort, after nine hours' fighting, in which he says he lost but 200 men.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The member of Parliament for Bradford, England, Mr. FORSTER, in a speech to his constituency, on Monday, spoke of the Franco-Prussian war, and advised non-participation in the struggle. Adverting to the Alabama claims, he expressed a well-grounded hope that Gen. SCHENCK would be a powerful agent in the removal of the existing estrangement between Americans and the English.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial of the American Institute was presented, praying for the honor of the centennial celebration of 1876. Among the new bills introduced was one proposing an amendment of the Constitution, making every person eligible for President, who may be thirty-five years of age, and fourteen years a resident of the country. The bill authorizing a contract with the American and European Steam-ship Company for carrying the mails, was reported. A joint resolution for the disposal of public lands in the South on the same basis with those of the West, was debated for some time and finally laid over. The House bill authorizing the additional issue of $500,000,000 of five per cent. bonds was concurred in. A communication was received from the President submitting information regarding disloyal organizations in North Carolina. The bill to refund to States the interest and discount on money borrowed for war purposes was taken up and discussed, but not disposed of.

In the House two or three bills were passed without debate, including that providing for the proper treatment of cattle on railroad cars. A resolution was referred authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to investigate the mode in which the various Pacific Railroads have disposed of the aid granted to them by the Government. The Naval Appropriation bill, which appropriates $19,[illegible],111, was reported, and the House, in Committee of the Whole, completed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. A motion to increase the salaries of Circuit Judges from $5,000 to $6,500 a year, gave rise to considerable discussion, in the course of which an enlightened member from New-Hampshire proposed to reduce the salaries to $4,500. The principal advocates of the measure were Mr. ARMSTRONG of Pennsylvania, Mr. POTTER of New-York, and Mr. BUTLER of Massachusetts. Both amendments were rejected, as were several others of a similar kind. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was also considered and, on the rising of the Committee, was passed by the House. The House then proceeded to act on the amendments to the Legislative bill. That repealing the provision for the publication of statutes in newspapers was rejected. Pending the vote on the proposition to pay Mr. DOUGLAS the salary of Commissioner of Internal Revenue while performing the duties of that office, the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate, yesterday, was one providing redress for words imputing unchastity to a female married or single, and to permit married women to sue in their own names. A bill introduced by Mr. TWEED provides that the Tax Levy for 1871 and 1872 in the City of New-York shall not exceed two per centum on the value of real and personal estate, and makes the Mayor, Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works and the President of the Department of Parks a board of estimate to prepare the Tax Levy, without submitting it to the Legislature as heretofore. A resolution providing for a change in the Constitution to prohibit the payment from the State Treasury of any money to a sectarian or religious school was laid on the table under the rule. The bill prohibiting the opening of streets or roads through the grounds of St. John's College, in West Farms. After debate on the bill to consolidate the acts relating to public institutions, the Senate adjourned. In the House, petitions were submitted relating to wharfage for elevators in New-York and Brooklyn. Bills were introduced to amend the laws exempting ministers of the Gospel from taxation; to prohibit gas companies requiring new occupants to pay the unpaid gas bills of previous occupants; to charter the Flushing Water Company, and to prohibit the collection of tolls on any highway in Kings County. A report from the Commissioners of the Antietam Cemetery, asking a further appropriation toward erecting a monument, was submitted by the Governor, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Virginia Senate, yesterday, by a strict party division, voted $800 to purchase a portrait of the late ROBERT E. LEE, and by the same division refused an appropriation for a portrait of Gen. THOMAS.

The Canadian cutter *Water Lily* brought into St. John, N. B., the American schooner *Enterprise*, captured at Bliss Harbor, Bay of Fundy, for violation of the fishery regulations.

South American news to Dec. 28 has been received by way of London. A war credit of 18,500 contos had been opened in Brazil. Señor RIVOLO has been elected President of Paraguay. The Uruguay and Entre Rios revolutions were still in progress, without additional fighting.

The delegates to the New-Jersey State Temperance Convention met in Trenton yesterday. Bills favoring local prohibition were passed, to be advocated before the Legislature. The evening session was crowded. Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, delivered the address.

The officers of the Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of New-Jersey meet in session in Trenton today and Thursday.

The Grand Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of Vermont, in Rutland, Vt., on Monday, unanimously re-elected Gen. W. W. HENRY, of Burlington, Grand Commander.

Judge BYRON PAINE, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, died, on Saturday, in Milwaukee, after a painful illness of several weeks.

A Havana telegram says Gen. MADRUGA, Gov. JOSE TRUJILLO, and other insurgent leaders in the Colon District have surrendered, and that quiet is, therefore, restored in that section.

Hon. HENRY WILSON was re-elected to the United States Senate by a joint vote of the Massachusetts Legislature of 223 to 36 for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, 11 for WENDELL PHILLIPS, and 1 for Mr. DAWES.

Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN was nominated for the United States Senate by the Republican members of the New-Jersey Legislature last night.

The Post-office at Easton, Penn., was robbed on Monday night of about $600. An express messenger was also robbed at the railroad depot there last night of about $7,000.

Hon. LOT M. MORRILL was re-elected United States Senator, yesterday, by the Maine Legislature.

A snow-storm of forty-eight hours duration, at Chicago, terminated on Sunday night, leaving twenty-one inches of snow in the streets. Telegraphic and railway communication with points west of that city have been considerably impeded.

An Organized System of Plunder.

Tammany reached the maximum of audacity long ago,—it now approaches desperation. The bill introduced by Mr. TWEED in the Senate, yesterday, shows that he is forcing matters with a reckless determination to make sure of present opportunities. He is resolved that nothing which he can grasp shall escape him. The City Tax Levy might be supposed, even now, to be all he could desire. It is concocted by the Ring, is held in reserve until near the end of a session, and is then rushed through both Houses with a supreme contempt for public opinion. Experience has proved that there is hardly any iniquity which the Tax Levy may not be made to cover. It is as free from restraints as any ordinary band of plunderers could wish it to be. And the minor formalities, which for appearance sake it does impose, are easily got rid of under the free and easy management of the Controller's office.

But the members of the Ring are not satisfied. They cannot steal enough. A semblance of regularity is kept up by the system of legislative appropriations, which, in the aggregate, define the limits within which they may rob the tax-payers. This check, slight as it is, is now to be swept away. TWEED's bill transfers the Tax Levy from the Legislature to a Board of Apportionment to be created for the purpose. The Legislature is hereafter to fix the rate of taxation to be collected,—and there its authority will end. All else will be in the hands of the Board. Its members will have the power of determining the amount to be wrung from the tax-payers, and the manner in which the revenues shall be applied. They will distribute among the various departments the taxes collected according to their pleasure,—retaining authority to redistribute what at any period may remain unexpended, if personal or partisan exigencies render a fresh division expedient. In short, under this bill there is hardly a plan of robbing the public which the Board to be created may not carry out. It will have no difficulty in stealing as many millions in a year as Tammany's rapacious maw can hold.

The fact that the Legislature is allowed to fix the rate of taxation, has no significance whatever. For the next year Mr. TWEED magnanimously consents to limit it to two per cent. What is gained by this limitation? Absolutely nothing. The valuation of the property to be taxed will be settled by Tammany, which may thus tax without stint. By doubling the valuation, the tax may virtually be made four per cent. TWEED has but to pull a wire, and the taxation levied will be as he commands. It is impossible to conceive of a more complete despotism in the matter of collecting and spending the people's money,—or a despotism less subject to responsibility of any sort. The Ring, under TWEED's bill, may exact unlimited taxation, and may appropriate the proceeds with entire impunity. There is no officer, no authority, to call them to account. The tax-payers can hope for no information upon the subject. They will not be permitted to know what is collected, or how what is collected is spent. The Board of Apportionment will recognize no superior authority. It may thieve to any extent. And the Controller being a consenting party, it will only be necessary now and then to call in the services of the Astor Whitewashing Committee to make all right.

Of whom, then, is this Board of Apportionment to be composed? Who are the men who will wield this tremendous power over the purses of the community? TWEED's bill supplies an answer. They are Mayor HALL, Controller CONNOLLY, PETER B. SWEENY, and the great TWEED himself. These men are our masters already. The sole drawback to their sovereignty has been the necessity of going to the Legislature with a list of appropriations to be provided for. The drawback is to be abolished,—their sovereignty is to be complete. HALL, CONNOLLY, SWEENY and TWEED are henceforth to be empowered to tax without stint, and to squander the taxes without the slightest hindrance. There is no reason why TWEED and SWEENY may not double their fortunes in a couple of years, or why HALL and CONNOLLY may not in half that time become the proprietors of "palatial stables." The tax-payers are at their mercy. Whether the tax-payers will submit to be plundered for an indefinite period is another question. It seems to us that TWEED & Co. begin to have misgivings upon that point, and are intent upon feathering their nests while they can.

The Crisis of the Struggle in France.

What may be called the third epoch of the Franco-German war, is drawing to a close. The first ended with Woerth, when it was demonstrated that an offensive campaign was out of the question, and that all the available strength of France would be required to defend her own soil. The second ended with Sedan, when the incapacity for this purpose, of the Empire and its regularly organized army was fully demonstrated. The third will close with the inevitable surrender of Paris, and the more than probable defeat of the thrice-organized Army of the Loire, which has once more been summoned to make a supreme effort on behalf of "Liberty and the Republic." After that, if the war continues at all, it must be in the form of irregularly organized and desultory fighting, by bodies of men animated by no uniform impulse, save the single determination of saying No! to every demand for submission on the basis of territorial concession. Terrible as have been the hardships of the later phases of the struggle, one like this would be far more replete with horrors. Strong as the Germans are, they have not force sufficient for a complete military occupation of France; but, once released from the vast enterprise of besieging Paris, they can isolate in the most complete manner, the four great sections of French territory and population from each other; they can prevent any possible Government being obeyed over any but a very small portion of the country; they can, in fact, complete the social and political chaos which is already impending over the nation.

The Republican leaders of France—and no other political power need for a moment be taken into account—know this as well as the most disinterested of on-lookers. Yet it by no means follows that universal submission will follow the fall of Paris. They may simply elect, with the possible concurrence of the majority of the people, to allow Germany to work out the problem before her, in any way she thinks fit. They may say, "She has got the provinces she wants, let her keep them, but their cession will be formally ratified by no act of ours. While the invader remains on our soil we shall continue to refuse to convene a National Assembly, whose sittings would be held under the muzzles of Prussian cannon. Our conquerors want a huge indemnity; the longer they stay the more difficulty they will have in raising it. Let them go on making forced requisitions here and there, so long as they find them repay the cost of collection. Let them continue to spread famine and pestilence as they have already scattered death and ruin, till civilization cries shame, and in very weariness Germany recalls her hosts, and contents herself with occupying what she intends permanently to keep." Such a resolution might be deplorable enough, but no one can say that it is impossible. Come what may, France and the Republic are indestructible, and it is far from impossible that the approaching crisis of the national defense may be only the opening of a new phase of this determined and terrible struggle.

Mr. Brooks on Tammany Advertisements.

Any newspaper which now publishes the City advertisements is bound to do the work of the Tammany Ring, either in an active or a passive way. If it does not publish articles extolling TWEED and SWEENY—as the *World*, "under its present control," and according to its recent bargain with SWEENY, as negotiated with Gov. HOFFMAN, is obliged to do—it is at least expected to hold its tongue. If it does not praise, it must not blame. Of course the *World* must march to the music at all times, and is even made to "foul its own nest," like the very dirty bird it always has been. But the general run of the papers receiving Corporation advertisements are merely gagged, or at the utmost are only asked to support the Ring at election time.

This fact, we say, is gradually sinking into the public mind, so that it recognizes the words "Official Canvass," at the head of an advertisement, as representing the collar of TWEED. But we now know, on the authority of a Tammany spokesman—a man who was sent to Congress at the very last election by means of Tammany influence—that any paper thus used for Tammany advertisements is actually a spy upon the Republican Party. Mr. JAMES BROOKS brought this specific charge against Mr. HUGH HASTINGS on Monday, and supported it in the following manner:

"In proof of that charge, he had before him the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 13th of January, containing six columns of an advertisement of the New-York City Corporation. That paper received these advertisements, from the profits of which it received $25,000 or $30,000 a year. This was his (Mr. BROOKS') response to the sympathetic appeal of Mr. HASTINGS to the Republican side of the House."

Thus, then, we need not be in any doubt as to the true meaning of the Tammany Badge when we see it stuck upon any paper. Mr. JAMES BROOKS testifies that it implies total subserviency to the Ring. He, as we have said, was the Tammany nominee at the last election, and therefore his authority cannot be disputed. Perhaps that portion of the public which will not believe a Republican will take the word of Mr. JAMES BROOKS.

The spectacle of this Tammany Democrat appearing in Congress as the champion of the Republican Party is an extremely interesting one, even in this age of wonders, and it might well suggest many comments. At present we shall only say that Mr. BROOKS' attitude is less surprising than that of Republican members of Congress, who are laboring to gratify the personal animosities of the very Democrat who boasted at the last election that if the United States troops dared to put their foot in the City, he and his friends would "throw them into the river." That Mr. JAMES BROOKS should have been enabled to get a Congressional committee to revenge his private feuds, is one of the circumstances which show how thoroughly Congress mistakes the nature of the duties which it is expected to fulfill.

A Ghostly Revival.

Lovers of the marvelous will rejoice to learn that there is a prospect of a revival of the old-fashioned ghost in all its soul-thrilling and flesh-creeping perfection. Not long since the good people of Cincinnati were harrowed by the supernatural delineation of a deceased lady's face on one of the windows of her residence. As numbers of well-known citizens witnessed the phenomenon, and recorded their testimony in the public prints, only the most obstinate skeptic could doubt its existence. And now Sandusky, not to be outdone, favors us with a similar window-pane portrait, taken without aid of human hands, and presenting the additional attraction that the lady in this case is not only young and pretty, but alive; whereas the original of the Cincinnati phantasm was presumably ugly, and dead. So distinct is this last picture that, we are told, it is at once recognized as that of a young lady of New-Orleans, who occupied the room in the hotel to which the pictorial window belongs, and who was in the habit of looking through it for hours at a time.

In both of these cases, to be sure, the materialist scoffer may find a plausible physical explanation of the phenomenon. Granting that Cincinnati and Sandusky observation is entirely exact, it may be that the natural action of the light may produce in some way not yet understood, without the aid of chemicals, fortuitous photographs on the casual glass. But from the quiet Virginia village of Buchanan we have the story of a veritable and unmistakable ghost. A worthy clergyman, with the rather ominous title of Rev. Mr. THRASHER, has been the chief object of the attentions of the reckless goblin. First, in a freak suggestive of mundane influence, it stole the reverend gentleman's corn. But instead of carrying it away, as any earthly burglar would have done, this thievish and prodigal sprite contented itself with spilling the grain upon the ground at a distance from the crib. Then, apparently emboldened by success, it attacked the enemy's dwelling, flung the furniture and household utensils about at night, and came and went at its own sweet shadowy will, through lines of warlike and "vigilant neighbors armed to the teeth."

Not content with this impertinence, the ill-bred vision has had the effrontery to disturb its reverend victim in his study. Often while writing he has heard a "bold knock on the door several times repeated," but on his "seizing a pistol and rushing to the door, lo! nothing was there," indicating that the importunate shade has at least the virtue of discretion. But the strangest incident in all this mysterious recital is the experience which befell the good clergyman, when a few evenings ago he made a visit to his neighbor, Dr. WOOD. "While there," in our informant's words, "he heard his little children, whom he had left at home, ringing a bell, and at the same time heard a violent knocking at the door, and on approaching, armed with a shot-gun, and accompanied by Dr. WOOD, he distinctly heard his little son inquire of the unwelcome visitor what was wanted." The unwelcome visitor was apparently almost as unintelligible as the author of this thrilling tale, for "a reply was given, but in an undistinguishable mumble, resembling, as Dr. WOOD describes it, a confusion of voices coming from the ground." Lest the scoffer should seek in childish mischief a prosaic solution of the riddle, the Buchanan editors hasten to assert, on the authority of both gentlemen, "that not the least trace of any person or thing was visible, although every nook and corner of the premises were carefully examined; nor"—observe the precision of the negative—"could any person in the house produce the sounds they heard, no one being at home except his"—either Dr. WOOD's, Mr. THRASHER's, or the ghost's—"three little children, the eldest a brave little boy of twelve Summers, who with"—the ordinary plaything of Virginian infancy—"pistol in hand, was interlocuting the hobgoblin."

Here, then, is a genuine tit-bit for the wonder-loving. The undistinguishable mumble still remains untraced to earthly lungs, and all the vigilance and the pistols, the interlocution and the double-barreled shot-guns of Rev. Mr. THRASHER, his belligerent and inquiring nursery, and his intrepid neighbors, have failed to bring their unsubstantial foe to bay. "Something like a thin shadow bearing resemblance to a human form," has indeed flashed athwart the eager gaze of the armed and sentinel THRASHER, keeping midnight watch in his desecrated front yard; but before his shotgun could be brought to bear, the airy nothing "had passed by him swiftly as the wind and instantly disappeared." And we triumphantly ask with our ghostly adviser, "What is it? and is it not strange that any person would risk his life, night after night, for six weeks together, and in the daytime even, for the purpose of playing a foolish, practical joke?" We think it is, and we advise this audacious phantom to give over his perilous moonlight and noontide flittings before the inevitable vengeance of outraged Buchanan overtakes him.

Marriage in a Buggy.

People often come to their deaths in strange ways out West, but in marrying they usually stick to the old-fashioned process. It may be that like *Mauprat* in "Richelieu," they think marriage the more formidable affair of the two, and that, while to face death only demands the ordinary boldness of man, knowingly to march to wedlock requires "the courage of a lion." Be this as it may, progress appears to be making encroachments even on the altar, beyond the Mississippi. An affair occurred the other day in a little town of Marion County, Missouri, which at all events indicates digression from the beaten track in a manner to command attention. A young couple were united without meaning it. They did not mean it, that is, in the morning. So far, in truth, were they from such a design, that both were engaged to be married to other people. These latter are to be congratulated, no doubt, that things have fallen out as they have, even although a breach of promise case may fairly lie in each instance. According to a local journal, "pluck had more to do in this union than mutual attraction." Possibly more "pluck" would have been shown by the contracting parties in adhering to their proper engagements. Of this, however, the reader can judge on hearing their story. It has made a great stir in Marion County, the sensation consisting in the fact that the parties did not want to marry, never intended to marry, and had no idea of what they were doing until the wedding was a fact.

The transaction seems to have been brought about thus: Two young people, Mr. JOSEPH CHIPMAN and Miss NANNIE HUTCHISON, being thrown in company, were whiling away the hour by a general talk about matrimony. Previously they appear to have been indulging in some of the mutual banter which is illustrated by the juvenile game of "Follow my Leader." That is to say, when one of a party does a given thing, the other must do likewise or pay a forfeit. Now, whether fired by a sudden fit of daring, or stimulated by some more occult purpose, JOSEPH suddenly affirmed that he could "back down" NANNIE in getting married that very day. The fair damsel promptly retorted that he could do nothing of the kind. She could and would rush into danger as far or further than her challenger. Neither would retreat, and each vowed that there would be a wedding that night unless the other withdrew. It is declared that the lady felt sure when the ordeal came, the gentleman would retreat; and that the gentleman entertained a similar deep-seated conviction respecting the lady. A few hours were to show how deeply both were mistaken. It happened that no clergyman lived nearer than Emerson, a town four miles away. The young man proposed to go after this minister, and have the nuptials solemnized then and there. The young lady, with a shrewdness, not to say a suspiciousness, that does her honor, said she would go along too. Hence, they started together in a buggy, with no real purpose, it is said, even then, of figuring as principals in a wedding, and leaving their acquaintances laughing at what they deemed a first-rate joke.

Arrived at Emerson, neither party would give in. With indomitable resolution, each was determined to "back down" the other. By midnight the clergyman was hunted up and acquainted with the situation. Even at the last moment, and on the dangerous edge of things, each secretly fancied that the other was about to capitulate. The consequence is already imagined. The daring and inflexible pair were married in the buggy. Hymen thus lighted his torch under circumstances probably quite unprecedented, and JOSEPH and NANNIE returned to the circle of their admiring friends mated for life.

No intelligence has yet been received from either of the parties to whom the bride and groom had previously plighted their troth. They have, however, abundant reason for accepting the situation with equanimity. Meanwhile it is hoped, as usual, by the well-wishers of the new candidates for connubial bliss, that the nuptials, though hasty, will yet prove happy ones; and that Mr. and Mrs. CHIPMAN, notwithstanding they were united in a buggy, and at six hours' notice, will not add fresh examples to the long catalogue of those who have married in haste to repent at leisure. It will be seen from the whole story that although clergymen have sometimes grave scruples about burying men on account of their occupations during life, they have none about solemnizing the office of matrimony at all sorts of hours, and without asking any questions of the parties applying to them.

MINOR TOPICS.

The aversion of Democratic Senators or Assemblymen to any change in the Constitution which shall protect the Treasury from the assaults of the managers of sectarian or religious schools, is not at all surprising. They have found sectarian grants too serviceable as an electioneering agency to willingly abandon them. But the principle involved is most obnoxious, and the abuses to which it has led are too shameful to be tolerated much longer. The tax-payers would consider themselves grossly outraged if they were required to contribute to the maintenance of Churches, or if they understood that New-York has a State Church in everything but name. That, however, is the fact. The Legislature is not asked to support preachers or priests, but it does, year after year, appropriate large sums for sectarian purposes,—of which sums one Church obtains the lion's share. A gentle anti-sectarian agitation would do no harm.

Judge KELLEY, doubtless, has reasons of his own for making war upon the income tax. With that tax abolished, the question of surplus would be settled for the year. But we are glad to see that he does not intend to allow the resolution adopted by the House at the opening of the session to be a dead letter. So long as the tax was required for revenue purposes, attacks upon its constitutionality received little encouragement. Now that it is no longer necessary, all methods of getting rid of it are serviceable; and the opinion reported to have been given by Mr. EVARTS adverse to the tax on the point of constitutionality, will tend to influence public sentiment in that direction. The Senate will initiate nothing calculated to lighten the burdens of the people. The House, more familiar with the popular pulse, will, perhaps, act somewhat differently. The Administration certainly cannot afford to keep a tax in existence which would serve to render it unpopular.

The San Domingo Commission is assailed by the *Express* as "one-sided and partisan." No charge could be more inapplicable. Mere partisanship does not enter into the question. It has, however, two sides, and the *personnel* of the Commission may be said to represent both. We do not know that Messrs. WHITE and HOWE have any pre-conceived ideas upon the subject. Few men could have been selected less open to the imputation of partisanship, while the personal relations of Dr. HOWE with Mr. SUMNER are a guarantee that the considerations suggested by the Senator will not be weighed in an unfriendly spirit. Mr. WADE is the only politician in the party, and he is certainly not an enemy of Mr. SUMNER. The scientific staff attached to the Commission is composed only of men specially qualified for particular branches of inquiry, without reference to their views upon the general question. And the newspaper correspondents include the representatives of journals avowedly hostile to the policy of annexation. That policy may be right or wrong; but no one can look at the list of persons selected by the Administration for the performance of a difficult task without recognizing the integrity and good judgment that are apparent in the selection.

Gen. BUTLER's resolution providing for a Commission to investigate the manner in which the Government aid has been applied, should not be confined to the Union Pacific Railroad. If there is to be any inquiry, let it embrace all the Pacific roads, and let it be so conducted that the public shall have confidence in its results. The country has no sympathy with vindictive attacks, or with proceedings which wear upon their face an air of unfriendliness toward the promoters and proprietors of great undertakings. The truth is wanted, free from personal bias or exaggeration. And it is wanted in regard to all the railroad enterprises which have profited by the national bounty. The Committee on Appropriations may improve Gen. BUTLER's proposition by widening its scope.

The gas companies are probably powerful enough to defeat any measure interfering with their hold upon their customers. But their ability to extinguish the bill restraining them from exacting from new occupants the sums due for gas used by their predecessors does not impair its justice. That is not the rule which is generally applied to tenants who follow persons indebted to the landlord or the corner grocery: why should it be acted upon for the benefit of a gas company? There would be some reason in holding a landlord responsible for gas supplied in his premises; he might then protect himself against the contingency of loss, while making sure his rent. But it is absurd to say that a family moving into a house, or apartments, shall not be supplied with gas until they have discharged an indebtedness which they did not incur.

While Brooklyn occupies pretty much the same position as New-York, in being liberally robbed by its public boards, it has a slight advantage in regard to the comparative strength of the public sentiment with which the fact is regarded. The Board of Supervisors has for many years been a favorite hatching ground for jobs, but it nevertheless retains one or two honest and independent members. One of these proposed yesterday that a committee of inquiry should be appointed to inspect the accounts of the various executive committees of the past year. Having a perfect knowledge that the accounts of the Almshouse and kindred institutions would furnish revelations no less startling than those recently published in reference to the jail, the Democratic majority of the Board contrived to shuffle out from the imminent exposure, by laying the proposal on the table till next meeting. Should it be finally rejected, the public will arrive at the only conclusion possible under such evasion of responsibility.

Portia's claim on behalf of mercy, that "it blesses him that gives and him that takes," can hardly be said to be applicable to the misdirected leniency that keeps CHAUNCEY JOHNSON, one of the most incorrigible, of New-York thieves, out of Sing Sing. It may be true that he is "the only support of his aged mother," but it is equally certain that all the support he has hitherto accorded her has resulted from the proceeds of gambling and robbery, and that the chances are as a hundred to one against his taking up any other vocation were he again released. It would be on the whole cheaper for the State to relieve him of his filial duties, and society of his attentions at the same time, and it would likewise avert the possibility of similar ruffians making opportune discoveries of aged relatives of whom they were the "sole support."

Arrest of a Contraband Cigar Dealer.

Last evening a Spaniard, who subsequently gave his name as JOAN SCOTTO, walked into Col. WHITLEY's head-quarters, at No. 57 Bleecker-street, and inquired for the "Doctor," also having an office in the building. Col. WHITLEY responded to the call, and soon learned that Mr. SCOTTO was a traveling cigar dealer looking for a customer, and that he supposed himself in a doctor's office, instead of a detective's head-quarters. Carefully taking a box of unstamped Havana cigars from under his coat, SCOTTO informed the Colonel that he could sell them under the market price, as they were "contraband." As he had 1,000 to dispose of, the detective agreed to take them. In a short time SCOTTO returned, remarking, "Now, you'll take all of them, eh? Just try one, and I'm sure you'll take the lot." "Yes," was the answer, "and we'll take you, too, Mr. SCOTTO." The Spaniard comprehended the situation, and surrendered with a good grace, being sent to Ludlow-street Jail for trial.

WASHINGTON.

Increase of Judges' Salaries—Investigation of the Pacific Railroad—Tax on Dividends—The Income Tax—The Brooks-Hastings Case—The Charges Against Commissioner Parker—Delay of the San Domingo Report.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The House Committee of the Whole today finally went through the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, and reported it to the House. There was a long debate on a motion to increase the salaries of Circuit and District Judges, each $1,000, and it was finally lost. It is now feared that when the amendment made in committee, increasing the salaries of Supreme Court Judges, comes up to-morrow, it may be beaten. A separate vote has been called for on it, and the result today has somewhat weakened the feeling in favor of increasing the salaries of any Judges. With few exceptions the Democrats propose to vote against it.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Gen. BUTLER introduced a joint resolution today which points toward an investigation of the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad. The resolution proposes to authorize the appointment by the President of three Commissioners, to ascertain what disposition has been made of the aid given by the Government to the road. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It would seem that the Government, which has a full representation in the Board of Directors of said road, ought not to be in the dark as to how its money has been used.

DISSATISFIED ENVELOPE CONTRACTORS.

The Sub-Committee of the Appropriations Committee of the House, appointed to investigate the memorial of Messrs. DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE, whose contract for stamped envelopes was annulled last Fall by Postmaster-General CRESWELL for failure to comply with its terms, had a meeting this morning, and examined Mr. O'TOOLE, Postmaster-General CRESWELL and his assistants, Messrs. MARSHALL & TERRELL. The evidence showed that DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE had no facilities of their own for filling the contract, and that when the 1st of October came, and many millions of the new stamped envelopes were called for by Postmasters in all parts of the country, they were not ready to deliver any, and notified the Department they would not be for thirty days.

TAX ON DIVIDENDS.

Commissioner PLEASONTON's important ruling, today, in regard to the tax upon dividends, reversing the late ruling of the office, and placing this tax upon the same basis so far as regards its collection for the five months from August, 1870, to January, 1871, as the tax upon coupons and interest, will attract attention. This part of section 15 of the act of July last, has afforded room for a double interpretation, but the Senate Finance Committee, at their meeting yesterday, unanimously agreed that it was the interest of Congress to release this tax from dividends for the five months named, the same as was done by the language of the section in regard to the tax upon coupons. Different Collectors have construed the section differently, and in some parts of the country the tax has been paid. It will relieve from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 in taxes, which would otherwise have been held.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE INCOME TAX.

Judge KELLEY received today copies of an opinion adverse to the constitutionality of the income tax, given by Hon. W. M. EVARTS and SPENCER MILLER, Esq. Mr. KELLEY will lay this opinion before the Committee on Ways and Means, and will ask for the designation of an early day when parties in favor of the repeal of the tax may be heard in that interest. The Committee must report, ere long, in response to the resolution of the House directing an inquiry into the expediency of repeal.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in their transportation upon railroads finally passed the House today by a vote of 126 to 87.

BELATED MERCHANDISE.

Three or four cargoes of goods, among them one cargo of India rubber, arrived in New-York on the afternoon of Dec. 31, last, after the close of business hours, and too late for entry. The question arose whether these goods should come in under the old tariff or under the amended tariff, which took effect Jan. 1, 1871. The Ways and Means Committee agreed to a bill this morning which the House subsequently passed, admitting these cargoes under the new tariff, a status to which the circumstances seemed fully to entitle them.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

It is evident that New-York will not allow Philadelphia the centennial Fourth of July celebration without a struggle. Mr. CONKLING today presented in the Senate a memorial on the subject, signed by HORACE GREELEY and other members of the Industrial Institute of New-York. They set forth, among other things, that the Institute began in 1867 to prepare for a similar anniversary to the one proposed in the House bill for Philadelphia.

STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDY BILLS.

Mr. RAMSEY will call up, on Thursday next, the Steam-ship Subsidy bills reported by the Postal Committee.

THE OHIO SOLDIERS' HOME.

After the morning hour the Senate debated the bill ceding back the jurisdiction to the grounds of the Soldiers' Home in Ohio to that State. It was opposed, as failing to secure the desired object of giving the inmates of the house a right to vote in Ohio, by CARPENTER, CONKLING, WILLIAMS and others, but on division the vote was 25 to 12 in favor of concurring with the House in its passage.

REFUNDING INTEREST TO STATES.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, a bill for refunding the interest and discount to States on money borrowed by them for war purposes was taken up, but no vote was reached.

DRAWBACK ON SPIRITS.

The Senate Finance Committee had before it today the subject of permitting a drawback of taxes on spirits manufactured for export. A statement from the Revenue Office shows that the number of distilleries has decreased during the year. It is the opinion of the Commissioner that payments of rebatement can be arranged so as to protect the Government against fraud. The Committee came to no decision.

MISSOURI APPOINTEES.

The name of Mr. DRUMMOND has not yet been before the Senate for action, but is expected to be reported from the Committee, charged with examining the case at an early day, and no one doubts speedy confirmation. The contest threatened over the confirmation of the Missouri officers, nominated in place of those removed during the Fall campaign, it is believed has been avoided. Republicans are not without hope of a complete union of the discordant elements of the party in that State. Senator SCHURZ is represented as saying that if the Republicans will now act together they can elect the successor to Mr. DRAKE, and that he is doing everything in his power to bring about united action. Nevertheless, the election of FRANK BLAIR is generally expected.

SPRAGUE'S CONTRABAND COTTON TRADE.

A communication was laid before the Senate, today, covering additional papers regarding the alleged contraband trade in Texas cotton. The papers were quite voluminous, and excited much curiosity. It turned out, on inquiry, that the Secretary of War, learning that the original papers which ought to be on file in the Department, had been obtained from Gen. BOLLES by the Committee investigating the case, had taken those papers and returned copies. Of course there was no new revelations. Gen. BOLLES' very lucid explanation of how the papers belonging in the War Department had been in his private possession for several years, is that he "retained them." Other papers from the files of one of the Departments, bearing on the same case, are known to be in private hands.

THE BROOKS-HASTINGS CASE.

The Special Committee on the Brooks-Hastings difficulty met this forenoon for the purpose of proceeding with the investigation. Mr. HASTINGS was present, and was also represented by his counsel, Hon. THOMAS E. STEWARD. In

response to a request to be sworn, Mr. HASTINGS set up a plea against the jurisdiction of the Committee, substantially the same as set forth in the memorial presented yesterday. The Committee immediately disposed of this by deciding that the charges were properly cognizable by the Committee under the resolution of the House, which had directed it to investigate them. Mr. HASTINGS then submitted a protest against further proceedings, on the ground that suits had been instituted by him against BROOKS for libel, and BROOKS had threatened him with suit, and he therefore objected to any proceedings by order of the House which would compel him to make a premature disclosure of the facts in the case, of which Mr. BROOKS might take advantage to his great detriment. He also stated that an examination of the resolution directing an investigation revealed no knowledge of the character of the charges he was called upon to substantiate. In view of these facts he declined further to be a party to the proceedings, and respectfully declined to answer. The Committee then adjourned until 4 o'clock, to consider what further action to take. At the latter meeting it was agreed in substance to report to the House—probably to-morrow—that the accuser, Mr. HASTINGS, having invited an investigation, and having been given an opportunity to substantiate his charges, and having failed or refused so to do, and there being no evidence to sustain the allegations, the Committee therefore recommends that the House, so far as it is concerned, declare Mr. BROOKS exonerated from the charges, and that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject. Thus the whole thing will probably end in smoke.

THE VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today continued the consideration of the Venezuela claims, but arrived at no conclusion.

CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONER PARKER.

The Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations appointed to investigate the charges of Mr. WILLIAM WELSH against Commissioner PARKER, of the Indian Bureau, held their first meeting to-night, with Mr. SARGENT in the chair. There was a large attendance of witnesses, among whom were several members of the Indian Commission. Commissioner PARKER, who has been sick for some days past, was represented by his counsel, Gen. CHIPMAN. The first subject taken up was the matter of the Quapaw payments; and Mr. WILLIAMSON and Mr. JOCKI, clerks in the Interior Department, who made the payments, were examined; also JOHN D. LONG, Esq., of the Indian Commission, and Mr. EDMUND EARLE, of the Society of Friends, were examined as to the mode of payments. It is alleged that $30,000 of the appropriation for the Quapaws was improperly paid to Gen. BLUNT, of Kansas, for lobbying through the whole appropriation. The alleged corrupt contracts matter was then taken up, and Mr. COLLYER, Secretary, and Mr. BRUNT, Chairman of the Indian Commission, and Messrs. SANBORN and TAPPAN, members of the Peace Commission of 1867, were all examined. Ex-Secretary COX and Gen. BLUNT have been summoned, but it is somewhat doubtful if the former appears. Gen. SHERMAN will be examined to-morrow.

SAN DOMINGO INFORMATION.

The answer of Secretary FISH to Mr. SUMNER's resolutions, calling for information on the subject of San Domingo annexation, attracts much attention here. Its fullness and its historical value are surprising as well as gratifying. It is the first clear and succinct history of the subject which has been given, and the documents which accompany the letter would occupy ten times the space of the letter itself.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

OPERATIONS OF WRECKERS.

Special Treasury Agent WICKER has written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, from Key West, inclosing a copy of a communication from United States Marshal ALLEN, addressed to Senators OSBORN and GILBERT, relative to reckless and unlawful acts of wreckers and others in cases of vessels stranded or wrecked on the Florida coast, and suggesting additional legislation, with a view to remedying the evils of which complaint is made. The Marshal refers especially to cases of vessels wrecked on that coast in October last, and to the plundering and burning of Spanish and British vessels lost at that time, and to the willful concealment and appropriation of property derelict in violation of law and usage on that subject. There is no present law that will meet the illegal practices, and the Marshal states that great complaint is made by the Consuls of the countries to which the vessels belong of the practices to which reference is made.

FREE MAIL MATTER.

The Postmaster-General has communicated to the Senate a statement in relation to free matter passing through the mails. It appears that in December, 1869, each Postmaster was instructed to take an accurate monthly account of all franked or free matter deposited at their respective offices for mailing for the period of six months, commencing Jan. 1, and ending June 30, 1870. The total number of offices from which reports were due was 28,492, but the number from which full or partial reports were received was only 8,533, nearly 20,000 wholly failing to report. The returns of the 8,533 reporting offices show that within the six months there were transmitted 5,140,790 franked letters, the postage upon which at the established rate amounted to $555,545, and 2,047,971 pounds of other franked matter, such as printed documents and seeds, upon which the postage at established rates amounted to $360,848, making altogether for six months for postage on free matter, the sum of $916,393. At a fair rate of estimate for the nearly 20,000 non-reporting Post-offices, the Post-master-General says the following grand result is shown: Total number of franked letters for six months, 10,694,497; postage, $633,070; printed matter, &c., 3,655,196 pounds; postage, $[illegible] 55; total postage for six months, $1,271,063 55; total for one year, 2,542,327 72.

A SECOND SAULSBURY FOR THE SENATE.

A dispatch from Dover, Del., says that Gov. ELI SAULSBURY, brother of the present Senator, was nominated in caucus last night for United States Senator.

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSION.

Representative MORGAN, of Ohio, a member of the Military Committee, has prepared a bill, which the Committee has authorized him to report to the House, repealing the proviso of the sixth section of the Act of 1868, which limits the application for a pension within five years from the time of wounds, death or any other cause. It appears that in many cases persons entitled to pensions have failed to receive them by reason of their ignorance of the above limitation.

AN ARGUMENT ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

JOHN C. HOPPER, of New-York City, appeared before the Senate Committee on Finance this morning and delivered an argument on American and British interests. He read a letter from the British Minister addressed to Messrs. HUNT and TILLINGHAST, of New-York, showing the manner in which British manufacturers are protected by the tariff on fine raw wools, and the mode by which they seek to obtain important information from our American manufacturers to use for their own advantage, and to the detriment of our American manufacturers at home.

MRS. GRANT'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. GRANT's second reception this afternoon was more largely attended than any that has heretofore been held.

INSTRUCTIONS OF MINISTER SCHENCK.

The instructions of Minister SCHENCK have not yet been written. It is understood that in addition to those on the *Alabama* claims he will receive instructions with a view to a settlement of the Canada fishery question. The General was present at the Cabinet meeting today by special invitation.

RULING OF COMMISSIONER PLEASONTON.

Commissioner PLEASONTON writes to Supervisor DUTCHER that upon careful consideration of the question, he is of opinion that sections 15 and 16 of the act of July 14, 1870, do not authorize the levying and collection of a dividend tax upon the dividends of the corporations therein enumerated which have been declared within the five months ending Dec. 31, 1870, where assessments of such tax have been made upon the dividends specified, but the same have not been passed to the Collector; they should be struck from the lists. Where assessments of the tax have been made and been passed to the Collector, and the lists containing the same been receipted for by him, he should assist in the preparation of the proper claims of abatement or refunding according as the tax has or has not been paid. All previous rulings of Internal Revenue inconsistent with the above are revoked.

REVENUE OFFICER SUSPENDED.

Supervisor EMORY reports he has suspended FIELDING HURST, Collector of the Sixth District of Tennessee, for fraud and neglect of duty. He reports that the Government will lose nothing. Deputy Collector THOMAS has been placed in charge of the office.

MODIFICATION OF THE TEST OATH.

The Reconstruction Committee this morning appointed Messrs. PORTER, MORGAN, and UPSON, as a sub-committee to consider the proposed modification of the test or iron-clad oath, so as to allow it to be taken by persons who entered the Confederate service while minors.

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Representative WELLS today, in behalf of the Special Committee on the causes of the decline of American commerce and the remedies therefor, made a report on the New-Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico Steam-ship line, saying:

"The Committee have recommended the granting of Government aid by way of postages on mail and by subsidies, so as to insure the establishment of lines of American ocean steamers to foreign ports, thus securing to our people the profits of the trade so created. On view of this general recommendation the Committee believe the proposed establishment of a line of steamers between the port of New-Orleans and the Gulf ports of the Republic of Mexico, must not only result in a vast increase of commerce, but as a direct and necessary step to the cultivation of those friendly political relations that should subsist between ourselves and a sister Republic, and necessary to the maintenance of our power and control on this continent."

NOMINATION.

The following nomination was sent to the Senate today: JOHN PIERCE, to be Collector of Customs at Buffalo, N. Y.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session today, confirmed the following nominations:

NATHANIEL K. SARGENT, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Kennebec, Me.

Postmasters—Edw. S. Hussey at Brazil, Ind.; John Walker, Aurora, Ind.; Philip E. Ezekiel, Beaufort, S. C.; Samuel H. Fairchild, Danville, Ill.; John G. Lamb, Alton, Ill.; Mrs. Martha T. Gordon, Coatsville, Penn.; Samuel B. Atwell, Winchester, Va.; H. A. Moore, Bryan, Texas; J. H. Bardwell, East Hampton, Mass.

OBITUARY.

Joseph Classen.

Mr. JOSEPH CLASSEN, a prominent member of the Liederkranz Society, well known in the community of German vocalists in this City, died on Monday, after a brief illness. He was born in 1813, at Zulich, in Rhenish Prussia, and had resided in this City since 1848. He was one of the founders of the Liederkranz twenty-five years ago, and until lately its representative at the conventions of the North-eastern Saengerbund. The deceased, himself an excellent vocalist, was always an active promoter of the musical fêtes and reunions of the German vocal organizations, and always took a zealous part in the Saenger festivals held in Eastern and Western cities. The funeral will take place from Liederkranz Hall today, and will, no doubt, be attended by a large concourse of German vocalists.

Gen. Neill's Alleged Contempt Toward Judge McCunn—The Case Removed to the United States Court on a Writ from Judge Blatchford.

Lieut. ASA B. GARDNER, special military advocate, obtained a writ of habeas corpus, yesterday, directed to Sheriff MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, for the production of Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL, Commandant at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, before Judge BLATCHFORD, of the United States District Court. A writ of attachment was issued against Gen. NEILL by Judge McCUNN, of the Superior Court, for his refusal to comply with a writ to bring before the latter Court a private soldier under his command, named JOHN CASEY, whose discharge from the army was sought, on the ground that he enlisted while a minor. A return was made to the State writ of habeas corpus by Major BILGER, on behalf of Gen. NEILL, in which decisions given by Judges CLERKE, INGRAHAM, JONES and others, to show that the State authorities had no power to discharge enlisted Federal soldiers, were cited, and in which it was claimed that the question rested wholly with the United States Courts. The return was thrown aside by Judge McCUNN, who issued a writ of attachment against Gen. NEILL for alleged contempt of Court. Yesterday, Gen. NEILL consented, by advice of counsel, to submit to a constructive arrest, and to remain in the friendly custody of Under Sheriff JUDSON JARVIS, the officer detailed to execute the writ, instead of locking the latter up at Governor's Island as an intruder. Judge BLATCHFORD's writ was subsequently issued, and was promptly responded to by Sheriff BRENNAN, who attended the United States District Court in company with Gen. NEILL. Mr. SMITH, counsel for the Sheriff, presented a return to the effect that he held Gen. NEILL in custody by virtue of a writ issued by Judge McCUNN. District-Attorney DAVIS and Lieut. GARDNER, counsel for the relator, Gen. NEILL, traversed the return, and held that the matter was without the jurisdiction of the State Courts, and also that Judge McCUNN had acted in an illegal manner. The case was then adjourned until Saturday, which day was named for the hearing of testimony and arguments as to the question of jurisdiction.

Sale of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church Property Resolved Upon.

In pursuance of a formal notice read in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, (colored) corner of Prince and Marion streets, on the past two Sundays of the present month, a meeting of the congregation took place last evening in the lecture-room of the Church, to consider the propriety of selling the present church property and purchasing further up town. There were present of the congregation entitled to vote about fifty women and perhaps fifteen men. Rev. H. H. GARNETT, the pastor, was elected to preside, and Mr. WILLIAM TITUS to act as Secretary. The chair stated the object of the meeting, and gave as a reason for the movement that whereas the present edifice was quite central to the congregation when first purchased twenty years ago, it had now become very inconveniently located for a majority of those who are still members. The greater portion of the members, and indeed of the better class of colored people, he said, had got located on the west side above Fourteenth-street, and in this neighborhood it was deemed advisable to locate or purchase another church edifice. A resolution was therefore offered and carried unanimously to the effect that the members and pew-holders of the church, authorize and empower the trustees to sell the present church property, and purchase a church edifice and site with parsonage with the proceeds, in such location as their judgment shall approve. It was also resolved that Rev. H. H. GARNETT, WILLIAM TITUS and WILLIAM L. THOMPSON be appointed Commissioners to select a new church edifice or site, and that Rev. Dr. BURCHARD and Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE be invited to cooperate with them as representatives of the Presbytery of New-York. Although no price was fixed on the property in the resolution authorizing the sale, yet it was generally agreed that the property ought to realize for business purposes in that location, from $70,000 to $80,000. The meeting was entirely harmonious throughout, and the resolutions were passed without a dissenting vote.

Trustees of the College of the City of New-York—Reorganization.

A meeting of the Trustees of the College of the City of New-York was held at 4 P. M. yesterday. Mr. WOOD was called to the chair.

Mr. SANDS moved that Mr. BERNARD SMYTH be elected President of the Board for 1871, and the motion was adopted.

Mr. SMYTH returned thanks for the honor done him, and said that he believed whatever doubt might once have been expressed of the propriety and expediency of continuing the College, he believed there were none now.

Under the able management of Gen. WEBB, its accomplished President, it had become a live institution, and the public now favor it, almost without exception. Wherever he went he found graduates of the College, and among them men eminent at the Bar, in the medical profession, in the pulpit and in the halls of legislation. Its students had now so increased in number that it had been found necessary to erect additional accommodation.

The Controller was requested to place $50,000 to the credit of the Board.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures on the account of the College was read as follows:

Balance from last year	$30,791 44
Fund for the year	125,000 00
Total receipts	$155,791 44
Expenditures	147,151 26
Balance on hand	$8,640 18

Of the expenditures, $14,500 were for the erection of a new building for the introductory classes, and $107,033 77 for salaries of Professors.

The members of the Executive Committee were reappointed as follows: Gross, Sherwood, Duryea, Lewis, Brennan, Sands, and Jarvis.

The Board then adjourned.

ALBANY.

Several Important Measures Introduced in the Legislature.

The Ring Preparing to Control the Tax Levies—Rapid Transit Through and Around This City—A Blow at the Gas Companies—Theatre Tickets and Reserved Seats.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1871.

Mr. TWEED today responded to the recommendation of the Governor with regard to an early introduction of the New-York City Tax Levy, by introducing a bill to take the Tax Levy out of the impure atmosphere of the Legislature and transfer it to the Tammany Ring. The bill provides that Mayor HALL, Controller CONNOLLY, WM. M. TWEED and PETER B. SWEENY shall constitute a Board of Appointment, which shall meet within twenty days from the 1st of June, and after setting apart a fund sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds and stocks of the City, shall apportion the remainder of the money raised by taxation among the various departments of the City and County Government. The bill also provides that the total amount to be raised by taxation shall not exceed two per cent. for the years 1871 and 1872. There is nothing, however, to prevent raising the valuation of property in order to keep the taxes at two per cent. The Board of Apportionment is to have power to transfer appropriations from one department to another in case there shall prove to be an excess in one and a deficiency in another. All the Departments are prohibited from incurring any liability beyond the amount appropriated to them by the Board, and if any such liability is incurred the City shall not be responsible for its payment. No judgment against the City shall be entered up except on the verdict of a jury, and none shall be paid unless there be an appropriation therefor. It will thus be seen that all the items of the Tax Levy are to be intrusted to the Ring, with the single drawback that the total expenditures shall not exceed an annual tax of two per cent. This can be easily increased to four per cent., however, by doubling the valuation of property. It gives to the "Ring" a still more absolute control over every Department of the City Government, and enables them to manipulate the City funds in such a manner that, when a million dollars is needed for political purposes, it can be made available. The single good feature of the bill is that it will prevent the practice of smuggling into the Tax Levy general laws affecting the City Government, like that of last year abolishing the office of Controller as an elective office.

DONATIONS TO RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Senator WOODIN introduced a concurrent resolution—the same one offered by him last year—providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the State which shall prohibit the Legislature or municipal governments from donating moneys out of the public treasury to religious societies or sectarian schools.

RAPID TRANSIT FOR NEW-YORK CITY.

A bill has been sent to Senator TWEED, which he will introduce to-morrow, incorporating a rapid transit company for New-York City, which shall have power to organize a system of cheap cabs and steam-boats for the conveyance of passengers to various parts of the city. The steam-boats are to run around both sides of the city, landing passengers at different points, from which cabs are to be in waiting to carry them to their destination. A similar company was incorporated two or three years ago, but, like the under-ground railroad charters, it failed to induce capitalists to invest in the enterprise.

CURBING THE GAS COMPANIES.

DENIS BURNS introduced a bill in the Assembly restraining the privileges of those odious monopolies, the City Gas Companies. It prohibits the companies from saddling tenants with the unpaid bills of preceding occupants of the premises; limits the price of gas to $2 50 per one thousand feet in all companies manufacturing over one million feet; prevents them from demanding deposits larger than the probable amount of gas to be consumed in sixteen days, and compels the companies to pay seven per cent. interest quarterly on all sums deposited. BURNS tried to hurry the bill to a third reading today, but a Brooklyn member objected, because that city was not included, and the bill went to the Committee on Cities. There it will probably rest, for the gas companies, like the railroads, have heretofore shown themselves able to kill any bill inimical to their interests, however much the interests of the public might require its passage.

ABOUT THEATRE TICKETS.

JOHN HAYES, member from the Third District of New-York, will to-morrow introduce a bill preventing managers of theatres or other places of amusement in New-York City, under a penalty of not less than $250, from selling more than ten tickets to any one person for a single performance, and forbidding them to reserve seats not actually sold, under a like penalty. It also provides that any person purchasing a ticket who shall not be furnished with a seat, shall have a right to demand a return of his money.

THE CAPITAL COMMISSION.

The annual report of the Capital Commissioners gives satisfactory details of the expenditures up to the present time; states that the most expensive part of the job is completed; that the estimated cost of the building is not likely to be exceeded, and asks for a further appropriation of $1,000,000. It is said that an attempt will be made to change the *personnel* of the Commission, which now consists of four Republicans and four Democrats. The Democrats want a majority of the Commission, so they can have control of the job.

TWOMBLY VS. CAREY.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met again this morning but took no action. They still refuse to grant Mr. TWOMBLY's request for a subpoena to get testimony as to the vote of the district which was thrown out by the Board of Supervisors, but promise to give him an answer to-morrow morning. It is well understood that the Democracy have determined in advance not to give TWOMBLY his seat, whatever may be the facts proved, and the only question now is whether they shall add to the outrage of counting him out by the still further outrage of refusing him a chance to prove his title to the seat. S.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. HARDENBURG—To provide redress for words imputing unchastity to a female, married or single, and allowing a married woman to sue in her own name.

By Mr. WOOD—Incorporating the Mariners' Savings Bank of New-York; also amending the charter of the Loaners' Bank of New-York, which provides that it shall not be a bank of issue, and makes regulations for its government.

By Mr. PIERCE—To repair certain wharves and piers in the First Ward of Brooklyn.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Chartering the Morrisania Savings Bank.

By Mr. HARDENBURG—Providing for docketing in lieu of judgments in mortgage foreclosures; also, providing that contractors on railroads shall pay for labor every thirty days.

By Mr. GENET—To extend Lexington-avenue, New-York, from Ninety-seventh-street to One Hundred and Second-street.

By Mr. TWEED—Making provision for the local government of the City of New-York; providing that the tax to be levied for 1871 and 1872 shall not exceed in each of those years a sum equal to two per cent. upon the value of real and personal estates. The bill also constitutes the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works and the President of the Department of Parks a Board of Estimate to prepare the Tax Levies, empowering them to act also on corporation advertising, and to transfer the appropriations from one account to another. The levy is not to be submitted to the Legislature as heretofore.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

Mr. WOODEN offered a resolution to amend the Constitution so that moneys shall not hereafter be paid out of the State Treasury for the maintenance of sectarian or religious schools. Tabled under the rules.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

To improve the Sixth and Tenth avenues, New-York; to confirm the title of certain persons to real estate, questioned by reason of the alienage of former owners; to prevent the opening of streets or roads through the grounds of St. John's College, in West Farms.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Senate, in Committee, took up the law to amend the act to revise and consolidate acts relating to public institutions, and, after debate, reported progress.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

WHARFAGE IN NEW-YORK AND KINGS COUNTIES.

A large number of petitions were presented for an amendment to the act relative to wharfage in New-York and Kings, so that grain-elevators shall pay wharfage but once a day, no matter how often they may change their position or anchorage.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. GREENE—Amending the law exempting ministers of the gospel from taxation.

By Mr. RANDALL—Authorizing the appointment of Commissioners in Onondaga to loan United States deposit funds.

By Mr. WADE—Amending the act authorizing Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer to require the attendance of additional jurors.

By Mr. JACOBS—Relative to Savings Banks. Also, to repeal the new tolls in the Highway act. Also, extending the jurisdiction of notaries in New-York and Kings.

By Mr. MOSELEY—Relative to insurance companies.

By Mr. BURNS—To prohibit gas companies in New-York from requiring new occupants to pay the debts of old ones. [Mr. BURNS said it was the practice in New-York for gas companies, when a gas consumer moved away leaving his bill unsettled, to require the new occupant to pay the bill before he could obtain gas, and he asks that it now have its third reading. Mr. MOSELEY objected, and the bill was referred.]

By Mr. FLEEK—Chartering the German Mutual Savings Bank, of New-York.

By Mr. POND—Chartering the Citizens' Gas Company, of Syracuse.

By Mr. PRINCE—Chartering the Flushing Water Company.

By Mr. OAKLEY—Amending the charter of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company.

By Mr. WATERBURY—Amending the Rensselaer County Poor act relative to making contracts.

By Mr. BIGELOW—Providing for the completion of the Champlain Canal.

By Mr. IRVIN—To prohibit the collection of tolls on any public highway in Kings County.

By Mr. SHEPARDSON—To facilitate the construction of the Midland Railroad.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—To facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.

By Mr. MURPHY—To incorporate the Montauk tribe of Indians.

THE ANTIETAM MONUMENT.

The Governor sent in a report from the Commissioners of the Antietam Cemetery, asking for a further appropriation from this State toward the erection of a monument.

Adjourned.

BALLS LAST NIGHT.

The Knights of St. Patrick.

The first ball ever given by the Knights of St. Patrick came off last evening at the Academy of Music, and was an entire success. The Knights have heretofore had no entertainments of this character, confining their festivities to the annual dinner on St. Patrick's Day; but the ladies have been so persistent in their demands that they should be represented on some public occasion, that the Knights were compelled in self-defense to project this ball. The arrangements were excellent, and were carried out to the entire satisfaction of the numerous company assembled. Among the guests were Collector MURPHY, Mayor HALL, Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN, BERNARD CASSERLY and the heads of the various City Departments. The auditorium was floored over for the occasion, and among the decorations were the words "Knights of St. Patrick," skillfully arranged in gas jets on the stage, while on either side were the sunburst and flag, the State coat-of-arms and the Irish harp. Two bands, under the leadership of Mr. GRAFULLA, furnished the music, and the dancing was kept up until a late hour. The following are the names of the Committees having the ball in charge:

RECEPTION COMMITTEE—John H. Harnett, Chairman; James Mitchell, P. Cuff, M. J. Power, W. E. Robinson, H. Hughes, Bernard Reilly, Wm. L. Cole, Ignatius Flynn, Owen Murphy, W. F. Lyons, Wm. Purcell, M. D., Dennis Quinn, A. S. Sullivan, John H. McCunn, John J. Macklin, D. Connolly, John Burke, Wm. J. Kane, Hugh Ferrigan, W. H. Sheilds, James Oliver, John Boyle.

FLOOR COMMITTEE—Jas. J. Trayner, Chairman; Ed. J. Shandley, Jesse K. Furlong, Jos. M. Dunne, John Flannigan, John Purcell, John Tucker, Thomas M. Smith, P. F. Ferrigan, John Sheals, John F. Clarke, R. V. Harnett, John Duane, J. T. Nagle, M. D., L. Fitzgerald, Frank McElroy, M. L. Murphy, Thos. N. Dwyer, John Coonan, Richard Dalton, Francis O'Ryan.

POLICE COMMITTEE—P. H. McDonough, Chairman; John Brosnan, B. G. McSwyny, Peter Warren, P. O'Connor, Thos. McFadden, Hugh Bleason, P. J. Dunn, Cornelius Farley, Martin Browne, Farrell Dorrity, Timothy Wallace, Jas. Eagan, Jas. Crowley, Jas. McLaughlin, Thos. E. Smith, John R. Hennessy, Patrick Moore, Richard O'Brien.

The John J. Blair Association.

A ball was given at Irving Hall last evening by the friends of JOHN J. BLAIR, a somewhat prominent Democratic politician, which was largely attended. Dancing was kept up until a late hour, and the entertainment closed in the manner usual to such affairs. From each guest, as he entered, seventy-five cents were demanded on behalf of and for the benefit of the person who had hired the hat-room for the ball. The guests who submitted to the imposition were permitted to pass into the ball-room; those who refused to pay the assessment were allowed to leave.

Another Day of the Lanahan Trial—Signs of a Coming Retreat—Who's Afraid?

The Methodist Book Committee sat all day yesterday with closed doors. A Sub-committee which had been appointed on the previous evening retired to consult with the Bishops and counsel in regard to the closing of the investigation, as proposed by Gen. MOORE, and the reference of the entire subject to the General Conference of 1872.

The Bishops still maintain the position assumed by them on the second day, when their paper was presented—namely, that the Committee cannot investigate as to Dr. LANAHAN's morals or manners, and can only deal with his official conduct. They are strongly in favor of adjourning the case over to the General Conference, which has full powers to investigate the moral as well as the official conduct of its servants. It was understood that the defendant was urged to make certain concessions, in order that the matter might be settled amicably and without further disagreeable measures, but this is believed to have been refused, and the doctor still holds out.

After an hour's session or more, the Sub-committee presented a written report, when a lively debate ensued, in which Gen. MOORE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. PIKE, and other members of the Committee participated, Gen. MOORE favored, as he had done before, the immediate adjournment of the case, and Mr. KENNEDY opposed. Those in favor of proceeding with the trial contended that they had a right to investigate so much of the agent's morals as affected his official conduct, and if they should stop here it would look like a virtual acknowledgment that frauds and corruption had existed and do exist in the Book Concern. From the position of members of the Committee on this question of closing or going forward, they stood about 8 for continuing and 6 for adjournment. This fact is significant, when it is remembered that this was precisely the vote by which the reporters were admitted, and unless somebody is "converted" the same vote will clear Dr. LANAHAN in the end. It was not brought to a vote, however, at the time of adjournment, and at 9½ A. M., today, the Committee will sit again with closed doors.

A Charge of False Pretenses Against a Country Merchant.

CHARLES V. TIFFANY, a resident of Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y., was arrested at that place on Sunday by Roundsman BARRETT, with a warrant issued by Justice HOGAN, on a complaint of false pretenses made by JOHN N. REED, of the firm of BARTLETT, BERRY & Co., No. 410 Broadway. It appears that in April last TIFFANY called on Mr. REED and represented himself as worth $7,000 over and above his indebtedness, and as doing an excellent business. The firm delivered to the accused goods on credit to the amount of $2,948, only to subsequently discover that TIFFANY had a few months previous confessed judgment to his father-in-law in the sum of $2,810, and that the Sheriff had seized his store. It was also found that the total liabilities of TIFFANY amounted to $16,000, and that he never had more than $7,500 worth of stock. As the officer found that a writ of habeas corpus was to be issued in Livingston County, he took his prisoner to Blood Station on the Corning and Rochester Railroad, and so left the county. When the accused was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, he was remanded for examination, to take place today. PHILIP S. TAGGART, of No. 443 Broadway, is also a loser by TIFFANY to the amount of $2,000, as the prisoner made identical representations to him. Two or three other Broadway firms have likewise been swindled by TIFFANY, who will probably be compelled to face all of his victims today.

Departure of the Commissioners for San Domingo.

The Commissioners appointed by the President to visit San Domingo took their departure from the Astor House yesterday morning, and were accompanied down the Bay on the tug by a few personal friends. The Revenue cutter left the barge office about 10 o'clock, having on board Deputy Collector JAMES M. TERWILLIGER, Surveyor CORNELL, and a few guests equally distinguished, and, proceeding to the *Tennessee*, assisted in the interesting ceremonies of bidding farewell to gentlemen destined to take such a prominent place in history as are the gentlemen composing this Commission. The frigate got under way about 12¾ o'clock, taking with her all the gentlemen whose names were mentioned in the TIMES of yesterday as Commissioners, and their attachés, and the Revenue cutter and the tug returned to the City.

While proceeding down the harbor the Commission met and organized. They resolved to proceed directly to San Domingo City, touching at the Bay of Samana only, if the Captain should think it advisable. Their reason for going to the capital first is to show a proper respect for the authorities of the country.

A WAITING THIEF.

Why Chauncey Johnson Stays in the Tombs.

Many thieves of various grades are in the Tombs waiting the ending of the law's delays before they can step forth again freemen by virtue of some friendly quibble, or, in default of such help, exchange their cells for the more doleful dungeons of Sing Sing. None among them all is more desperate in character or more dangerous to the community than CHAUNCEY JOHNSON, sneak-thief and burglar of twenty years' standing, "remanded for sentence" on his last and one of his boldest exploits, the attempted abstraction of a package of money from the safe of the Fifth-avenue Hotel when the office where it stood was crowded with the employes of the house. It will be remembered that the daring outlaw on that occasion very nearly escaped with his booty, but being detected and captured in the act, it was impossible for him to deny his crime, and a protracted term in Sing Sing has ever since that night stared him in the face. The law and the facts being dead against him, it is said he has sought refuge in the sympathies of his Judges with such effect that sentence has been suspended in his case, because he is the only support of his aged mother. If this plea should open his prison doors, he is certain to return to his old ways, as he is too old a dog to learn new tricks, and society must suffer again from his depredations.

CHAUNCEY JOHNSON is one of the best known of the outlaws of New-York, and owes that preeminence in vice partly to the great daring he has always exhibited, partly to the ill-luck which has often placed him in the clutches of the law, and partly to the vastness and recklessness of his operations in faro. Years ago he was concerned in a great burglary in Church-street, for which he suffered a term of imprisonment. For a sneak robbery in Philadelphia he endured another term in the rigid prisons of Pennsylvania, and for a like offense in this City soon afterward, he again did the State some service. His greatest operation was the great sneak robbery of $38,000 in Wall-street some years ago, and that crime more than all his other offenses combined, gave him his notoriety. But to the detectives generally he is better known as a gambler of nerve than as a robber of skill and pluck. It is said of him that he once won $10,000 at a single sitting, but lost it all again as rapidly as it had been gained, as is usually the case. The bad fortune which, as a rule has attended his predatory exploits has waited upon his gambling efforts, so that he is now as poor as ever, despite his years of vicious industry in thieving and fighting the tiger. Courage and clumsiness in both pursuits have left him in his old age with his nest still unfeathered, and with no recourse to escape from his present jeopardy than to appeal for an opportunity to fulfill a final duty he has never performed except at the expense of the community and by the violation of the law.

A Sad Story of New-York Life.

From the Evening Post, Jan. 17.

Here is a story of the saddest side of New-York life.

Not many days ago there was a fashionable marriage in one of our up-town churches. The bridegroom was a remarkably handsome man, of nearly thirty years of age, well known in what is called fashionable society as an agreeable, liberal bachelor and "ladies' man." The bride was a lovely girl, belonging to one of our best-known families, and esteemed for her character as much as admired for her beauty. The friends of both were present; and nothing surprising occurred at the ceremony, save that all present remarked upon the appearance of the bridegroom. He was apparently so oppressed by some great sorrow or anxiety that he could not smile nor command a cheerful word.

The pair had spent but a few days together when the husband, after an interview with his young wife, which left her almost crushed in mind, hastily called at his late bachelor rooms, which he had not yet given up, burned a large number of papers, packed up a few precious articles, and suddenly disappeared; and no one of his friends now knows where he is to be found. But one dreadful truth reached their ears too quickly. At one of our new hotels in the centre of the City, but a few blocks from the church in which the marriage was performed, there were found a woman and several children bearing his name, and she found no difficulty in establishing her right to it. She is many years older than he. They were married when he was scarcely more than a boy, and have never published the marriage; but they never quarreled nor separated. He still supported her and visited her; and on the very day of the second marriage, at noon, he made her a long visit in his usual manner.

This event has been a sudden shock to both families, and the absolute concealment of his marriage from all his friends for many years, while his wife and children openly bore his name in public hotels in this City, is as unaccountable to them as it will be to others. The young man was for several years an internal revenue officer in this City, but for some years past has been employed in a bank down-town. He has paid $3,000 a year for the board of his wife and children while receiving a salary of only $2,000; and has yet maintained his bachelor life with lavish expenditure. In his rooms are said to have lain not far from a hundred suits of clothes, with expensive books, and many other evidences of wealth. But his accounts at the bank are said to be entirely correct. His full understanding of what he was doing appears from the fact that he carried to the altar a pistol, with the fixed purpose, as he afterward said, of blowing out his brains there if the ceremony should be interfered with.

We draw no moral from these facts. But the very shock they give to all who know of them, is a proof that crimes of this kind find no sympathy or toleration in this community, and that the standard of morals here is not so low as some writers have said, who appeal to such cases as these for illustrations of New-York society, instead of what they really are, frightful and exceptional outrages upon it.

Personal.

Congressman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Hon. James M. Scoville, of New-Jersey, and Hon. H. M. Claflin, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Gorloff, of Russia, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. Chauncey Coon, of Boston; Hon. Charles W. Woolley, of Cincinnati; Major J. M. Brown, of the United States Army; J. A. Emery, of Portland, and F. W. Vosburgh, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. J. Garrard, of Cincinnati, and Gen. G. M. Atwater, of Springfield, are at the St. James Hotel. Gen. Hammond, of the United States Army; James Bailey, of Utica, and Hon. S. K. Williams, of Wayne County, New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Robert Guyer, of Cincinnati; Hon. C. G. Wightman, of Connecticut, and G. G. Merritt, of California, are at the Astor House.

The Home Insurance Company—Powers of the Connecticut Department.

The following communication, received in this City yesterday, is of importance to those interested in insurance:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CONNECTICUT, NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 14, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please save me the necessity of answering a large number of letters, by informing the public that the Insurance Department of Connecticut has no oversight or authority over local Insurance Companies. The duties and powers of the Commissioner are confined by law to the examination of such Companies from other States as seek admission into this State to do business. This Department, therefore, is in no manner responsible for the management and condition of the "Home Insurance Company of New-Haven," although, about one year ago, as a favor to them, their book balances and stocks, bonds, mortgages, loans, certificates, &c., were examined, to show that they agreed with their statement at Albany; and they did agree, except that a subsequent loan of about $30,000 had been made on certain bonds after Jan. 1, to pay losses.

BENJAMIN NOYES, Commissioner of Insurance.

WHITMAN'S Jujube is now the standard remedy for singers, public speakers, and all persons having affections of the throat. Sold at Hudnut's, Herald Building; Caswell, Hazard & Co., 5th-av. and 24th-st.; Dilman & Co.'s, Astor House, and all leading druggists.—*Advertisement.*

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for American readers abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Affections of the Liver, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by DR. JAYNE'S Sanative Pills. Acting as a general laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore those organs to a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BLACK—SANFORD.—At St. John's Church, New-Milford, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 12, by Rev. S. O. Seymour, of Pawtucket, R. I., assisted by Rev. C. G. Acly, Rector of the parish, WM. R. BLACK, of New-York, to SARAH, daughter of the late Hon David C. Sanford.

KINGMAN—PENTECOST.—At the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, at 3½ P. M., Jan. 17, by the Pastor, Geo. F. Pentecost, Miss EMMA L. PENTECOST to SUMNER A. KINGMAN, Esq., both of Brooklyn. No cards.

NEWCOMB—CRANDALL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, at St. James' Church, Hyde Park, N. Y., by Rev. J. S. Purdy, D. D., THOMAS NEWCOMB and ALICE CRANDALL, daughter of William Crandall, Esq.

DIED.

BIBBINS.—On Monday, Jan. 16, WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, M. D., aged 47 years.

His friends and professional associates, the friends of John M. Clark, and members of Kane Lodge, No. 454, are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Jan. 19, at 10 A. M., in the Church of Dr. Adams, corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st. The remains will be carried by the 11¼ A. M. New-Haven train to Fairfield, Conn., for interment in the afternoon.

KANE LODGE, NO. 454, F. AND A. M.—The brethren of Kane Lodge are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late brother, Dr. W. B. BIBBINS, at Dr. Adams' Presbyterian Church, corner 24th-st. and Madison-av., on Thursday morning, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock. By order of the W. M.

W. H. SIMONSON, Secretary.

BURRELL.—At Edgerton, Colorado, on Monday, Jan. 9, PHILIP W. BURRELL, aged 26 years 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the Class of '64 of the Free Academy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 201 Halsey-st., near Marcy-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CASTANADA.—At Havana, Cuba, Jan. 7, EMMA F., wife of Silvestrie M. Castañada, and daughter of Benson F. and Julia H. Jewel, of Irvington, N. Y., aged 25 years, 10 months and 4 days.

CAMERON.—On Jan. 15, WILLIE T. C., only child of Wm. A. and Mary Cameron, aged 20 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 187 Madison-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 19, at 2 P. M.

DELAVAN.—At Schenectady, on Sunday, Jan. 15, EDWARD C. DELAVAN, aged 78 years.

DUSENBERRY.—On Monday, Jan. 16, STEPHEN W. DUSENBERRY, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family and of his sons William H. Alfred S. and Edmund are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at 2 P. M., Wednesday, without further invitation.

EBBETS.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Jan. 4, aged 15 years, DANIEL, only son of Arthur M. Ebbets, and grandson of the late Daniel Ebbets, of this City.

FREEMAN.—Suddenly, at Ravenswood, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 14, HENRY C. FREEMAN.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Pliny Freeman, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Hunter's Point Ferry from 11½ to 12 o'clock.

FONTAINE.—On Monday, Jan. 16, after a short illness, LEILA EUGENIA, eldest daughter of Charles L. and Francisca M. Fontaine, aged 11 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her uncles, A. L. Carrillo and Charles F. Hernandes, are affectionately invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 222 East 125th-st., Harlem, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—Suddenly, at Ravenswood, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 14, HENRY C. FREEMAN.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Pliny Freeman, on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Hunter's Point Ferry from 11½ to 12 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, EMILY FRANCES, wife of John M. Freeman, and only child of Wyllis and Lucinda Blackstone, aged 26 years and 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 11 Lafayette-place, on Thursday, at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Branford, Conn., for interment.

GILLMUR.—At Metuchen, N. J., Jan. 16, 1871, ADA VIRGINIA GILLMUR, only child of David and Hannah P. Gillmur.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 18th, at 1 o'clock P. M. Take the train foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 A. M.

JESSOP.—In England, Jan. 13, SYDNEY JESSOP, of the firm of Wm. Jessop & Sons, of this City, and Sheffield, England, in the 52d year of his age.

LEYS.—In Brooklyn, on the 16th inst., MARY HOWAT LEYS, aged 61 years, wife of George C. Leys, druggist.

The friends of the family, also the members of Central Lodge No. 361, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 90 Joralemon-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Aberdeen (Scotland) papers please copy.

MARTIN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1871, ELIZABETH, wife of James Martin, in the 26th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Waverly-st., between Palisade and Oakland avs., Jersey City Heights, (late Hudson City,) on Thursday, 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—On Monday, Jan. 16, CHARLES S. MILLER, in the 59th year of his age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 23 Woodhull-st., Brooklyn.

MORSE.—SARAH MERRILL, wife of Edward S. Morse, daughter of William Anderson, in the 28th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RICE.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, WILLIAM D., beloved son of Henry and Rachel Rice, aged 3 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 12 M., from the residence of his parents, No. 152 West 48th-st.

☞ Memphis and Cincinnati papers please copy.

MAC GREGOR.—On Monday, Jan. 16, Mrs. MARY MAC GREGOR, widow of John Mac Gregor, Jr.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Friday, Jan. 20, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

SIMONS.—On Sunday, the 15th inst., RACHEL KIRKMAN, wife of John W. Simons.

Relatives and friends of the family will attend the funeral from No. 175 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

STEWART.—At Trenton, N. J., on the 17th inst., ELVIRA A. STEWART, wife of John H. Stewart, and daughter of the late John A. Roebling, in the 28th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, on Thursday, the 19th, at 1 P. M.

TAPPIN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 16, JOHN TAPPIN, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Thomas' Church on Thursday, Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock.

REID.—On Monday morning, 16th inst., MARGARET E. REID, in the 32d year of her age, after a lingering illness.

Funeral from Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Thomson's,) 34th-st., west of 6th-av., Wednesday morning, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 21, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and on SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$332 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Jan. [illegible]. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. [illegible]. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Among the contents of LITTELL'S LIVING AGE for the weeks ending respectively Jan. 7, 14 and 21, are "Castle St. Angelo," by W. W. Story, *Blackwood's Magazine*; "The Personal History of Imperialism in 1870," *Fraser's Magazine*; "The Science of Nonsense," *Spectator*; "The Future of France," *Fortnightly Review*; "Browning's Poems," *Saint Paul's*; "Louis XIV. as a Match-maker," *Saint Paul's*; "The Arts of Destruction," *Pall Mall Gazette*; "American Literature," *Westminster Review*; "Wesley and Arnold on War," *Macmillan's Magazine*; "Some Recollections of a Reader," *Cornhill Magazine*; "Life of Madame Beauharnais de Miramion," *Spectator*; "From an Englishman in Spain," *Pall Mall Gazette*; "The New Constitution of Germany," *Spectator*; the continuation in weekly installments of the new attraction, "Seed-time and Harvest, or During My Apprenticeship," translated specially for the pages of this magazine from the *Platt Deutsch* of the favorite German author, FRITZ REUTER; the conclusion of "Earl's Dene," &c., besides shorter articles and poetry.

The LIVING AGE is also publishing a story by GEORGE MACDONALD, and promises to new subscribers for 1871, the last two numbers of 1870, containing the beginning of the story, *gratis*. A good time to subscribe.

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CONTENTS OF THE JANUARY NUMBER.

I. Clinical Lectures Delivered at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Session of 1870-71. By WM. A. HAMMOND, M. D.
1. Partial Cerebral Anaemia.
2. Alternate or Cross Hemiplegia.
3. Congestion of the Spinal Cord.
4. Lead Paralysis.

II. A Letter to the Editor on Some Recent Contributions to Medical Science and Anthropology. By GEO. B. DAY, M. D., F. R. S.

III. Sleep and Dreams. By EWALD HECKER.

IV. A Case of Hydrophobia. By S. G. COOK, M. D.

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SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR FEBRUARY.

THIS NUMBER IS EVEN MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN ANY OF THE PRECEDING NUMBERS.

It contains, among other notable features, a highly important and interesting illustrated article, by Prof. T. B. MAURY, on WEATHER-TELEGRAMS AND STORM-FORECASTS BY THE AMERICAN SIGNAL SERVICE, giving an account of the English system of "Storm Warnings," and showing what the United States Government has recently accomplished, and is proposing to do, in this line.

THE NEW-YORK MERCANTILE LIBRARY, by Mr. HASSARD, illustrated, and giving curious and valuable information as to the workings of the largest lending library in the United States, managed entirely by young men.

SOMETHING ABOUT BALLOONS, a timely and interesting article by J. R. THOMPSON, with a number of illustrations.

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THE BONDAGE OF THE PULPIT. Mr. WILKESON's second article, being supplementary to his article in the November number, which has attracted such universal attention.

GAIL HAMILTON's lively and characteristic article, CONFERENCE WRONG SIDE OUT.

A charming VALENTINE LOVE STORY, by EDWARD EGGLESTON, author of "Huldah the Help," in the December number.

A most brilliant installment of MACDONALD's Great Story, WILFRID CUMBERMEDE, and the continuation of ANDERSEN's LUCKY PEER, with a charming illustration, &c.

Articles by Dr. HOLLAND, on CANADA AND SAN DOMINGO, THE TEUTON AND THE GAUL, WHERE ARE THE YOUNG MEN, HOME AND ITS QUEEN, &c.

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FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS—"The Origins of Folk-Lore," by JOHN FISKE; "To Fanny," a Poem, by W. D. O'CONNOR; "The Friend of my Youth," by T. B. ALDRICH; "Our Eyes, and how to take care of them," (Second Paper,) by HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M. D.; "Kate Beaumont," Part II., by J. W. DEFOREST; "A Chapter in Modern Astrology," by WILLIAM M. STONE; "The Story of a Famous Book," by SAMUEL A. GREEN; "Castilian Days—Spanish Living and Dying," by JOHN HAY; "Kittery Annie's Dream," a Poem, by CELIA THAXTER; "The Red Hand," by WM. M. BAKER; "American Life in France," (Second Paper,) by M. L. P.; "Wanted, an Heir," by R. F. TERRY; Our Whispering Gallery—"Nathaniel Hawthorne," by JAMES T. FIELDS; Recent Literature.

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CONTENTS—"Jack Hazard and his Fortunes," Part II., by J. T. TROWBRIDGE; "Earthquakes and Volcanoes," by AUGUSTUS HOPPIN; "Cracking Nuts," a poem, by G. H. BARNES; "Kitty's Letter," by HARRIET BEECHER STOWE; "The Story of a French Doll," by H. R. PALMER; "The Fairies," a poem, ELLEN FORSTER CHAMPION; "Meeting a Lecture," by C. A. STEPHENS; "Deb," by ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS; "The Children's Choice," a poem, by L. D. NICHOLS; "Weeds and Words," by A. NEWBURY; Our Young Contributors, The Evening Lamp, containing "The Little Visitors," a play for young children, by Mrs. A. M. DIAZ, and various other entertaining matters; Our Letter-box.

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POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—At a meeting held on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., the following officers were elected:

For President—John D. Lawrence.
First Vice-President—E. C. Benedict.
Second Vice-President—W. H. Chistee.
Treasurer—Jas. A. Richmond.
Recording Secretary—Gen. W. Clarke.
Corresponding Secretary—Francis Moulin.
General Committee—F. A. Conkling, A. J. H. Dugane, B. F. Morgan, Thos. F. Rich, Jacob Gumbel, Lloyd Aspinwall, P. H. Jones, J. B. Lawson, Wm. Marten, S. R. Haslow.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1871.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the Republican State Committee at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to receive and consider the report of the Special Committee charged with the investigation of the condition of the party organization in the City of New-York, and for any other business which may be presented.

ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
L. L. DOTY, Secretary.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the above Association will be held THIS EVENING, at Arion Hall, corner Stanton and Chrystie sts., at 8 o'clock.

J. M. PATTERSON, JR., President.
WILLIAM GLASER, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only transaction effected at the Exchange, yesterday, (Jan. 17,) was a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of THOS. BOESE, Esq., referee, made by WM. KENNELLY, auctioneer. The property disposed of, No. 634 Second-avenue, is located on the east side of the thoroughfare, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, and comprises a five-story brick building and lot, 24.8x82. The first floor, it was stated at the sale, is now rented as a bakery, at the rate of $900 per annum, and the entire building at about $2,000. The premises were sold, subject to a mortgage of $6,000, and were finally sold, after a number of bids had been made, to Mr. B. P. FAIRCHILD, for $14,250. The above was the only sale made.

Today, at the Exchange, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell, by order of the Supreme Court in Partition, the valuable lot of City property belonging to the Crane estate, located respectively on Broadway, Fourth-avenue, Canal, Wooster and Laurens streets. Twenty-eight houses and lots in all will be sold, and as the auction is not only of importance in itself, but being the first large sale of the new year, great interest is already evinced as to the result. In addition to this projected transaction, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE will offer also at legal sales, several desirable pieces of improved City property, the locations being on Pearl-street, Thirty-fourth-street, corner of Park and Duane streets, and corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. One or two other sales are, in addition, published, and taken together, the day promises to be an active and interesting one to those dealing in real estate. In Brooklyn today J. COLE also offers, at the Exchange in that city, a large list of property, particular reference to which was made in this column yesterday.

In regard to property at private sale, the advertised line is daily increasing. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, and B. S. LEVY & Co., No. 271 West Thirty-eighth-street, both publish new lists, from which to make selections, while D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-street, and TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-street, offer choice lots for building purposes on all the leading streets and avenues. The list of offices and other business property on lease, noticed by EDWARD MATTHEWS, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-street, is worthy of attention, particularly at this season of the year.

The following recent private sales of property are reported: By CHAS. MAC RAE, No. 70 Cedar-street, eight full lots on the east side of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth streets, for $60,000; also, one lot on the south side of Eighty-sixth-street, near Madison-avenue, for $9,000.

By WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 8½ Pine-street, one full-sized lot on Fifth-avenue, between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, for $15,000. Mr. RAYNOR also reports the sale, by another broker, of four lots on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninety-eighth-street, and four lots in the rear, fronting on Ninety-eighth-street —in all, eight lots—for $100,000.

By JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-street, on Monday, three lots each on One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets respectively, between Seventh and Eighth avenues—in all, six full-sized lots—for $16,500. Also, a plot of nine lots and gores on Sylvan-avenue and Orchard-street, in Tremont, Westchester County, belonging to the Poole estate, for $8,000.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

5-story brick house and lot, No. 634, e. s. of 2d-av., 24.8 ft. n. of 34th-st., lot 24.8x82 .... $14,250

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. s., 148 ft. e. of Henry-st., 25x99.10, Palmer to Palmer, $5 stamp .... [illegible]

Bergen-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 50x [illegible] $600

Chauncey-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 40x100, ha. and lo 14,000

[illegible]-st., s. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Commerce-st., 20 x [illegible] 2,400

Ivy-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Cypress-av., 50x100 400

Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 264.1 ft. s. w. of Wyckoff-av., 25x100 225

Leonard-st., e. s., 239 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 21x100, h. and l. 4,700

Marshall-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of White-st., 18x100, partition 810

Pacific-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 25x100, foreclosure 8,300

Palmetto-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25x100 250

Trotter-st., (now Cambridge-place,) e. s., 246.6 ft. n. of Gates-av., 14.6x100 2,000

Wilson-st., n. w. s., 252.7 ft. s. w. of Division-av., 21.6x112.3 7,300

Wilson-st., n. w. s., 273 ft. s. w. of Division-av., 24.6x100 6,300

Wyckoff-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Madison-st., 50x95.1 225

24th-st. and 5th-av., northerly corner, 33.10x100 7,250

29th-st., n. s., 200 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 20x100 1,000

Clermont-av., w. s., 445.5 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 25x100 4,600

Fulton-av., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Clermont-av., 25x [illegible], h. and l., irregular 10,000

Stuyvesant-av. and Chauncey-st., s. w. corner, 25.7x33 2,800

Van Cotten-av., n. s., 77.7 ft. w. of Diamond-st., 25x100.4 700

Wythe-av., n. e. s., 51 ft. s. of [illegible]-st., 18x30, foreclosure, (mortgage $3,235.) 2,000

2d-av. and 10th-st., easterly corner, 25x100 840

New-Utrecht.

Ovington-av., n. s., lots Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31 .... $10,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Mt. Kisco to Newcastle road, s. s., adjoining Magee-av., 123x200 .... $4,000

Cortlandt.

Wells-av., w. s., adjoining Peekskill Academy, 80x80 .... $900

Lower Landing road, 200 ft. s. w. of Friends' Meeting-house property, 80x200 1,600

Greensburg.

Central-av., w. s., N. L. Dobbs' property $100

William G. Church's property 5,000

North Salem.

Purdy Station to Somersville road, s. s., adjoining Harlem Railroad, 166x104 .... $1,200

Morrisania.

Catharine-st., s. s., lot No. 66, West Morrisania, 50x150 .... $5,000

Mamaroneck.

Lots Nos. 59, 60, 61, First Sub-Grand Park $1,500

New-Rochelle.

Bank-st., s. s., adjoining S. Bonnett's, 52x180 .... $2,700

Yorktown.

S. Lent's to five-mile imp. Turnpike road, S. Furman's, one acre $1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bank-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Richmond-st., 47x100 .... $2,000

Commerce-st., s. s., adjoining A. Allen, 20.10x 98.2 6,400

Gold-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Orange-st., 25x100 3,000

4th-av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Belleville-av., 25x100 1,300

Orange.

Corner Orchard and Hill sts., 64.1x100 .... $7,000

East Orange.

Clinton-st., e. s., 500 ft. s. of M. & E. R. R., 175x175 8,750

Jersey City.

Laidlaw-st., s. s., lot 57 to 63 inclusive, Wilson's map, 25x100 3,500

South 1st-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Erie-st., 18.6x100 3,200

Hoboken.

Garden-st., e. s., 60 ft. s. of 8th-st., 22x100 .... $3,000

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 844 and 845, block No. 4, Lots Nos. 367 and 368, block No. 27, Lots Nos. 757 and 758, block No. 15, } North Hoboken map $2,000

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West 34th-st., three-story h. s., brick 13,000
East 22d-st., three-story h. s. brick 13,500
East 39th-st., three-story h. s. brick 20,000
Madison-av., four-story h. s. brown-stone 30,000
5th-av., four-story h. s. brown-stone 65,000

OWNERS OF UNIMPROVED LOTS, CALL ON CHAS. MACRAE, No. 70 Cedar-st., corner of Nassau.

A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone on 56th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; marble halls, hard-wood finish; best street below the Park; $38,500, with handsome carpets and chandeliers; sold in consequence of death. THOMAS J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d-av.

SOUTH-ST., NEAR WALL.—FOR SALE, a four-story brick store, 21.11x70 feet, together with the wharfage right in front of same, the property now yielding a rental of $2,900 per year; price only $30,000. Further particulars of WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

THE BEST CORNER ON WEST SIDE of 3d-av.; is on Murray Hill; surroundings and improvements first-class; splendid prospective value. Also a corner above 34th-st., five stories, $40,000, and other choice plots, improved and unimproved. THOS. J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d-av.

A 5TH-AV. FOUR-STORY NEW full-sized dwelling and extension, lot 100 feet, for sale; also, a printed list of dwellings, stores and lots. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

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TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR JERSEY CITY PROPERTY—Farm of 100 acres; stock, crops, tools, &c.; good buildings, fruit, &c.; three miles from Millstone, one-half mile from station, on National Railroad, now building; free and clear. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

EAST RIVER FRONT FOR SALE AT LONG ISLAND CITY—200 feet on the river, running back 500 feet to the avenue, for business purposes, having deep water in front; order private residence, having an elegant cottage house, with garden, fruit, &c. It will be found very desirable. ED. ALLEN, National Park Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 249 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A TWENTY-foot house, located between 34th-st. and the Park; must be on the west side and in a good street; price not to exceed $22,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, ON BROADWAY, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 21ST-ST. ON 4TH-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 17TH-ST. ON CANAL-ST. AND ON WOOSTER AND LAURENS STS., RUNNING THROUGH AND FRONTING ON EACH STREET.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., Referee, the following-described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY.—The five four-story stores and lots on the north-east corner of Broadway and 21st-st., Nos. [illegible] Broadway, the entire plot having a front on Broadway of over [illegible] feet.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—The four-story marble and brick house and lot (with stable on the rear) on north-east corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st., opposite the Everett House and Union-square, 25 by 115 feet.

CANAL-STREET.—The two stores and lots on the northerly side of Canal-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts., Nos. 365 and 367 Canal-st.

WOOSTER-STREET.—The eleven three-story and attic brick buildings and lots on the westerly side of Wooster-st., 73 feet 4 inches north of Canal-st., Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23 Wooster-st., having a front of 239 feet on Wooster-st.

LAURENS-STREET (or 5th-av. extension.)—The nine four-story brick houses and lots on the easterly side of Laurens-st., in the rear of the lots on Wooster-st., Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Laurens-st., making together a front of 173 feet 8 inches on Laurens-st.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years.

Maps may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., or of Lewis L. Delafield, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 49 Exchange-place.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE Brooklyn Trust Company: Five splendid brown-stone residences in Brooklyn to be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., (opposite City Hall,) Brooklyn:

Five first-class brown-stone front houses, on the east side of Bedford-av., (Boulevard,) between Willoughby and De Kalb avs., replete with all modern improvements.

Also, one vacant lot, north side Hart-st., 100 feet east from Tompkins-av.

Also, at the same time and place, one lot on Flatbush-av. and Butler-st.

Also, one splendid lot on Sackett-st., between 5th-av. and the Park.

Also, EIGHTEEN HOUSES AND LOTS.

MONROE-STREET.—Two houses and four lots on south side, 365 feet east from Bedford-av.

MONROE-STREET.—Double house, four lots and stable, on the north side, 185 feet east from Bedford-av.

LAFAYETTE-AVENUE.—Four houses and lots, north side, 26 feet east from Reid-av.

HEYWARD-STREET.—Six houses and lots, north side, 75 feet, 6 inches east from Lee-av.

Also, fifteen lots on 3d-av., 22d and 23d sts.

For maps, terms, &c., apply to the auctioneer's, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York—MALTBY G. LANE, plaintiff, against CATHARINE WAGNER and PHILIP WAGNER, her husband, and WILLIAM H. PAYNE, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action on the 21st day of November, 1870, I, the undersigned referee appointed in and by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury, auctioneers, the following-described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land (with the dwelling-house thereon erected) situate in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, distant one hundred and five feet westerly from the south-west corner of Fifty-ninth-street and the Second-avenue; thence running southerly, and parallel to the Second-avenue, one hundred feet and four inches; thence running westerly, on a line parallel to said Fifty-ninth-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, and on a line parallel to Second-avenue, one hundred feet and four inches, to the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street; thence easterly along the said southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1871. GEORGE W. HARDIE, Referee.

C. W. VAN VOORHIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 62 Nassau-st., New-York. ja14-law3wS&W

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the subscriber, as receiver of all the property of HENRY HAHN, a judgment debtor, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title and interest of the subscriber as such receiver, in and to four certain lots of land situated in the township of Union, Hudson County, N. J., and being a part of a tract of land known by the name of North Union, and which, on a map of said tract of land made by William Hexamer, City Surveyor, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, on the 3d day of June, 1868, are designated as lots Nos. 74, 75, 76 and 77, in block No. 4, fronting and facing on the westerly side of Bergen Line road, each of said lots being 25 feet wide in front and rear, and 100 feet deep.

ja2-law4wM* F. V. B. KENNEDY, Receiver. NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, BROOKLYN PROPERTY, NEAR FULTON FERRY.

FRONT-STREET.—Three brick houses and lots, Nos. 31, 33 and 35 Front-st., north side, between Dock and Garrison sts.

In the rear, and connected with Front-st. by alley, four houses and lots, averaging 19 feet in width.

The above property is contiguous to the ferries and in the heart of the business part of Brooklyn. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, "GRAND BOULEVARD" LOTS.

GRAND BOULEVARD.—8 lots, between 123d and 124th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—3 lots adjoining above, in the rear.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—3 lots adjoining above, in the rear.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—3 lots, north side, 200 feet east of Grand Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—3 lots, south side, 200 feet east of Grand Boulevard.

Title indisputable. Terms accommodating. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 20, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST Free of Government Tax. FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO. Denominations, $500 AND $1,000.

ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN, From January, 1870. Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 120 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-West to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of interest and principal of the Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO., NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Bankers and Financial Agents for the Company.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as at Everywhere) NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE OF JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., No. 41 Lombard-st., London. We are prepared to purchase and sell STERLING EXCHANGE, To issue Commercial Credits and Circular Letters for Travelers, available in all parts of the world, TO EXECUTE ORDERS IN SECURITIES, TO MAKE CABLE TRANSFERS OF MONEY, And to transact any business pertaining to an AMERICAN BANKING-HOUSE IN LONDON. JAY COOKE & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Broadway.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THE office of this Company, Jan. 9, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

LEVI APGAR, D. B. MOSES,
C. H. APPLEGATE, NICH. C. MILLER,
JAY L. ADAMS, WM. W. OWENS,
PETER B. ANDERSON, JOHN F. PUPKE,
EB'N'R BEADLESTON, EDGAR PINCHOT,
ALEX. BONNELL, FRANCIS A. RAY,
MARTIN E. BUNN, O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
ABIJAH CURTIS, CHAS. B. RICHARD,
CHAS. DENISON, CHAS. SPEAR,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN, GEO. W. SAVAGE,
JAMES FLANAGAN, E. T. TEFFT,
DANIEL FOSTER, JOHN C. TUCKER,
ALLAN HAY, STEPHEN VIELE,
JOHN H. HOLDANE, JAS. WALLAGE,
ZACHARIAH JAQUES, R. CORNELL WHITE,
T. G. KIMBALL,

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held Jan. 11, 1871, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was re-elected President, and JOHN R. FLANAGAN Vice-President. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 26, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 12 o'clock M. Transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to the 26th inst., both days inclusive. By order. WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO AND COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors will be held on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, next, at the office of the Company. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., and reopened Feb. 6 at 10 A. M. THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $373,000.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Springfield and Deep Run Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, will be held at their office, No. 77 Cedar-st., on Jan. 25, 1871, at 12 M. P. P. DICKINSON, President.

$300,000 CHICAGO TEN PER CENT. MORTGAGES, in sums to suit, from $5,000 to $100,000 each. Apply to JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York; Nos. 155 and 157 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway NEW-JERSEY 7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co., FOR SALE IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE. CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING TEN PER CENT. AND OVER, FREE OF ALL TAXES, FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR. ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President. FRANCIS SKIDDY, Vice-President. CALEB F. COLES, Cashier.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

At the annual election for nine directors of this bank, held at the banking-rooms this day, the following-named persons were elected directors for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
CHARLES G. LANDON,
SIMON BERNHEIMER,
NATHAN A. BALDWIN,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM D. BISHOP.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was elected President, and Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

Mr. CHARLES E. BOGERT was at the same meeting appointed Assistant Cashier. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

REDEMPTION OF WAR LOAN BONDS.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, Jan. 2, 1871.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready to redeem said Bonds, at par, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on the 1st day of May next. Holders desiring to surrender said Bonds for payment are requested to notify the Agent of State on or before the 28th of March.

By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners. J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

LA MANCHE MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the La Manche Mining Company of Newfoundland will be held at No. 24 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOULDING WOOL-SPINNING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The undersigned, President, Secretary, and a majority of Trustees of the Goulding Wool-spinning-machine Manufacturing Company of the City of New-York, hereby report that the amount of capital stock of said Company is five hundred thousand dollars, nominal or par value; that the whole amount of said stock has been actually paid in, in the purchase of patent rights and machinery, &c., and that the amount of existing debt of said Company does not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Office of the Goulding Wool-spinning-machine Manufacturing Company, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., Room No. 10. SAMUEL H. GROSVENOR, President. WILLIAM F. CLARK, Jr., Secretary.

S. H. GROSVENOR, WM. F. CLARK, JR., LEWIS CROSBY, GEO. H. GURLEY, } Majority of Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

City and County of New-York, ss.: WM. F. CLARK, Jr., Secretary of the Goulding Wool-spinning-machine Manufacturing Company, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, signed by him, and the matters therein contained, are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. WILLIS S. PAINE, Notary Public New-York County.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY for Directors of this bank, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

EDWARD HAIGHT, CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WM. M. GAWTRY, BENJAMIN J. HOWLAND,
GUSTAV REYNAUD, FRANCIS LELAND,
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, AUGUSTUS H. HAIGHT,
REUBEN MANLEY, JAMES EMOTT,
GEORGE ELLIS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 17th inst., Hon. EDWARD HAIGHT having, on account of ill-health, declined a re-election, GEORGE ELLIS was elected President, and EDWARD HAIGHT Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB, WILLIAM B. ASTEN,
JOHN Q. JONES, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, GEORGE A. JONES,
ROBERT RAY, WILLIAM H. GUION,
R. LENOX KENNEDY, JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
SANFORD COBB, HENRY MEYER,
PHILIP M. LYDIG.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Jan. 6, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for choice of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be then brought before the meeting.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 11th to the 18th January, both days inclusive. S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company. THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company. THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 12, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1871. G. H. BOOTH, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$87,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit; mortgages bought. Apply to H. C. DEXTER, No. 9 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage BONDS OF THE Nashville & Decatur R.R.

This Mortgage is for $2,100,000, or only $17,500 per mile on an old and completed road, showing an established business, from local traffic mainly, more than sufficient to pay its interest as it becomes due, with prospects of greatly enlarged receipts from new connections which are now in progress.

The Mortgage was created for the sole purpose of paying a debt due to the State of Tennessee, on terms which would reduce the liability of the road about $600,000.

Of the bonds issued under said Mortgage, $300,000 are held in Escrow to abide settlement of a claim of the United States; $300,000 have been purchased by the parties in interest, and the balance of $1,400,000 are offered for sale on favorable terms—the security, in judgment of the undersigned, being such as to entitle them to perfect confidence.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 WALL-ST.,

N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity Co., NO. 52 BROADWAY AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile. ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st. TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Thirty-first Dividend.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1871.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at their office in New-York, No. 173 Broadway. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 240 Broadway. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. R. CRAWY, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 159 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. (free of tax) has been declared, payable on demand. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 79 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND AT THE rate of Six per Cent. per annum has been ordered to be paid by the Trustees on all sums entitled thereto, from $5 upward, on and after Jan. 16, 1871. Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1871. Money deposited on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. JOHN P. WHITE, President. FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have ordered that a dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after the 18th inst. *All interest* not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest as a deposit. By order. HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits will be received up to and including the 20th, drawing interest from Jan. 1.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 14th inst. until Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. OUT of the net earnings of the Company, prior to Feb. 1, 1871, has been declared payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th day of January inst., and reopened on the 8th day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787.) OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 16, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 16th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in gold, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 20th day of January inst., to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of January inst., after which date, and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., MACON, Ga., Dec. 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, has this day been declared payable on and after Jan. 20, 1871, until which date the transfer-books are closed. Stockholders registered in the New-York Agency will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, BUFFALO, Jan. 11, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office No. 120 Broadway. C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, free from all taxes, payable on demand. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. GEO. E. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. A. WILEY, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 265 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (6) Six per Cent., payable on the 30th of December, 1870. FRED V. PRICE, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand. JAN. 6, 1871.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand. JAN. 5, 1871.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 135 Broadway.

Cash Capital - - - - $2,500,000 00
Assets - - - - - - 4,578,008 02
Liabilities - - - - - 199,668 71

ABSTRACT OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT SHOWING THE Condition of the Company on the first day of January, 1871.

ASSETS:

Cash, balance in Bank	$174,[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	1,[illegible]
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	[illegible]
United States Stocks (market value)	1,[illegible]
State and Municipal Stocks and Bonds (market value)	[illegible]
Bank Stocks (market value)	[illegible]
Interest due 1st January, 1871	[illegible]
Balance in hands of Agents	[illegible]
Bills Receivable (for Premiums on Inland Risks, &c.)	9,[illegible] 71
Other Property, Miscellaneous Items	32,[illegible]
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at this office	4,427 [illegible]
Steamer Magnet and Wrecking Apparatus	23,085 77
Real estate	1,500 00
Government stamps on hand	69 25
TOTAL	$4,578,008 02

LIABILITIES:

Claims for losses outstanding on 1st January, 1871	$199,368 71
Due stockholders on account of 33d and 34th dividends	300 00
TOTAL	$199,668 71

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1871.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 264 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st of February next. JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. By order of the Executor of JOHN ALSTYNE, deceased:

50 shares National Park Bank, $100 each.
50 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each.
120 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each.
300 shares Butchers' and Drovers' National Bank, $25 each.
50 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each.
300 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
40 shares New-York County National Bank, $100 each.
200 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each.
40 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each.
200 shares Union National Bank, $50 each.
100 shares City National Bank, $100 each.
700 shares Bank of the Manhattan Company, $50 each.
75 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each.
40 shares Manhattan Oil Company, $100 each.
40 shares New-Jersey Steam-boat Company, $100 each.
1,000 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
100 shares Long Island Railroad Company, $50 each.
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each.
100 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, Preferred Stock, $100 each.
40 shares Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, $100 each.
10 shares New-York Museum Association, $100 each.
100 shares New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, $100 each.
$30,000 Manhattan Gas Light Company Seven per Cent. Certificates, $1,000 each.
$1,000 Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Company Bond.
$5,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company Sinking Fund Bonds, $1,000 each.
$5,000 Metropolitan Gas Light Company Seven per Cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.
$1,000 Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey Bond.
$25,000 New-Jersey Steam-boat Company Bonds, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company Bonds, $1,000 each.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1871.

PUBLIC SALE OF MILITARY STORES.—Will be sold by order of the Secretary of War, on the 30TH OF JANUARY, 1871, a lot of ordnance and Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of knapsacks, haversacks, canteens and military clothing; also muzzle and breech-loading small arms, cavalry sabres, infantry accoutrements, cavalry saddles and bridles, and small-arm ammunition.

Terms of sale—cash; articles purchased to be removed within three days; sale to commence at 10 A. M., at this Arsenal. Apply for catalogue to P. V. HAGNER, Colonel Ordnance, Commanding.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., auctioneers. TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 17 and 18, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a private library, comprising a large and choice assortment of standard and illustrated works, many in fine bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 6 East River:

3,640 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,760 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig Tell, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within their store—
65 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.

MEDICAL.

GETTING MARRIED.

Essays for young men on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage, with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EAST CHESTER TAXES.

The Receiver of Taxes for the town of East Chester will be at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on WEDNESDAYS, 18th and 25th January, 1871, from 6 to 8 P. M., to receive the taxes for the above town.

CAUTION.—Parties paying to other than the undersigned do so at their own risk. WILLET SEAMAN, Receiver of Taxes for the town of East Chester.

Dated Jan. 16, 1871.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE HORSE, suitable for a fine family carriage; he is only six years old, sixteen and one half hands high, perfectly sound and kind. Can be seen at stable, between Nos. 217 and 219 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, 365 West 19th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A MAP OF THE STRYKER PROPERTY, while driving from 129th-st. and 5th-av., through 5th-av., Harlem-lane, Central Park and 5th-av. Any person returning the same to the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st., will be suitably rewarded.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD TABLES and combination cushions can only be bought at W. H. GRIFFITH'S, No. 40 Vesey-st., at $250, $275 and $300, complete. Private houses furnished.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK. No. 286 6th-av. Booth's Theatre.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, deposited on or before July 20 and Oct. 20, 1870. Also, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND of 1 per cent. on all sums of $1,000 and under, deposited before Aug. 1, 1869.

If not withdrawn, interest will be credited the account and draw interest from Jan. 1, same as a deposit of money.

WILLIAM M. GILLES, President. ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before 20th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President. WM. B. RUGGLES, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Canal-st., corner of Laight.

The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.

If the interest is not withdrawn it will be added to the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit.

ASSETS, $6,284,348 05.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

JOHN McLEAN, President. N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York. Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amounts in bank on those days.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute. THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

JANUARY, 1871. By direction of the Trustees of this Bank, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward. One Dollar received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.

Is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest as from Jan. 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

FREE OF UNITED STATES DEPOSIT TAX.

ASSETS (principally invested in United States bonds and New-York City bonds and mortgages,) December, 1870 .... $2,[illegible]

DEPOSITS—Inc. accrued interest to date, December, 1870 .... 2,714,[illegible]

Surplus over all liabilities .... $[illegible]

HARRISON HALL, President. J. P. COOPER, Secretary. C. B. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

1,140 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account and draw interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., (OPPOSITE CROSBY-ST.,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third MONDAY, being the 16th of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it remains subject as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required on and after the 16th inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Bank will be open after the 1st of February next for receiving and paying deposits every day from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, excepting Mondays, when the Bank will be open at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening. By order of the Board of Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President. G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Six per cent. interest allowed free of United States deposit tax.

Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President. HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum.

Also, an EXTRA INTEREST of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871. GEO. F. THOMAS, President. S. J. MACY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. R. H. BULL, Pres.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made after Jan. 20 draw interest from Feb. 1.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED.

20,000 yards Hamburg edgings, insertions and gimp bands, entirely new and fresh patterns, at extremely low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 738 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of HENRY W. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business will be attended to by the undersigned, who will continue business at No. 4 South-st. HENRY W. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between WILLIAM CLARENDON and F. H. ROCKWELL, under the name of CLARENDON & ROCKWELL, was dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1870, and WM. CLARENDON will continue the business. He having assumed all of the resources and liabilities of the firm will receive and settle the same. WM. CLARENDON. F. H. ROCKWELL.

W. C. DORNIN HAS FORMED A LIMITed partnership, with a special capital of $50,000, to which FRANCIS W. WORTH and RICHARD P. H. DURKEE have each contributed $25,000. The place of business will be at No. 19 New-st., under the firm name of W. C. DORNIN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN OF PLEASING ADdress, with twenty years' business experience and large acquaintance, is about starting on a Southern tour to collect. He solicits the agency or sale of any desirable goods or articles needing little space. Will attend to any business requiring tact and responsibility. Unexceptionable references given. Address Box No. 2,307 Post-office, giving particulars.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY, INCLUDing engine, boiler, shafting, saws, planes, and all the machinery for bending wood into shafts, poles, bows, &c., which is the very best in the United States; stock on hand and lease of building. Apply to J. DICKINSON, No. 7 Commercial-st., Newark, N. J.

AN ESTABLISHED BOOK AND stationery business for sale at a sacrifice. Apply at No. 737 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Abyssinia, Wed., Jan. 18 | Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2
Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 8
Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19 | Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25 | Algeria, Wednesday, Feb. 15
Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26 | Parthia, Thursday, Feb. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $150, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris ..... $165, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP ARKOSSINIA, SAILING 16th January, will call at HALIFAX.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY, to and from Glasgow and Derry, calling at Londonderry to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, cheaply and cheaply as by any other route or line.
[illegible] STEAMER. "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
[illegible] Sat., Jan. 21 | Iowa ..... Wed., Jan. 25
[illegible] Sat., Feb. 4 | Scandia ..... Wed., Feb. 8
[illegible] Sat., Feb. 11 | Iowa ..... Wed., Feb. 15
[illegible] Sat., Feb. 18 | Ismailia ..... Wed., March 1
[illegible] Sat., Feb. 25 | Scandia ..... Wed., April 5
[illegible] SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
[illegible] PASSAGE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $80 and $10, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $60; Steerage, $30.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts payable on demand.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax, N. S.) Saturday, Jan. 28, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday, Jan. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... Saturday, Feb. 4, 12 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $30
To London ..... 85 | To Paris 95
To Paris ..... 95 | To Halifax, N. S. 15
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Through tickets to California at reduced rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, Antwerp, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Grand, Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, Genoa, Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $70 and $80, gold. Steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid tickets for friends from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
NEBRASKA, Capt. CHAD ..... Jan. 18, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. POSNTIN ..... Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
TYBEE, Capt. WHEELHOUSE ..... Feb. 1, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. TREDWAR, ... Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PIERS ..... Feb. 15, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. LEITCH ..... Feb. 15, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 20 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 46 Wall-st.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
VILLE DE PARIS ..... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18
WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 28
[illegible]
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through tickets from New-York to San Francisco, First Class, $110. Steerage, $60.
Through tickets to Hong-Kong, China, and Japan, at the lowest rates of North.
Those tickets include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of this STEAMSHIP leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 4TH AND 19TH OF EACH MONTH, or on the next day when 4th or 19th falls on Sunday, when the day of sailing.
Through passage tickets to Japan and China, and drafts for passage from any of the agencies of the Company, may be obtained at the office of the Company, at the Pacific Mail Steamship Office, No. 1 Broadway, corner of Broadway and Battery-place.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, on the premises.
JOS. H. RHEINY CHADBURN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, Agent, Pier No. 42 North River.
[illegible] OF AMERICA will leave San Francisco [illegible] for Central America, Panama and South Pacific ports, on the 4 P. M. on Wednesday, [illegible]. All the usual facilities for expedited shipping of goods, without charges, &c.
For freight or passage, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.
FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Adelaide, fast steamer, Company's steamer COLORADO, Capt. E. VAN GINN, will sail Jan. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
[illegible] ..... Saturday, Jan. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
[illegible] Pier No. 4 North River.
[illegible] CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS ..... Jan. 28
[illegible] Capt. E. VANEGIN, (via Nassau) ..... Feb. 4
[illegible] Capt. J. B. SEWARD ..... Feb. 11
[illegible] Capt. J. A. HOWES ..... Feb. 18
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 6 Bowling-green.
HAVANA, MEXICO AND VERA CRUZ.
[illegible] Mail Steam-ship [illegible], Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
[illegible] ..... Wednesday, Jan. 18
[illegible] OF MEXICO, Deakes ..... Saturday, Jan. 21
[illegible] OF MEXICO, [illegible] ..... Tuesday, Jan. 24
[illegible] ..... Friday, Jan. 27
J. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.
[illegible] to Havana only; extra passage money.
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
[illegible] SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
[illegible] RAILROAD, GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
[illegible]
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
[illegible] LIVINGSTON, Capt. [illegible]
[illegible] TUESDAY, Jan. 19, from Pier No. 36 North River.
[illegible] LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 36 Liberty-st.
[illegible] SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 21, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRIGUES, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
[illegible] MONTGOMERY, Capt. YARNTON, SATURDAY, Jan. 21, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 6 Wall.
[illegible] LEE, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 51 and 53 South.
[illegible] by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. [illegible] accommodations for passengers.
[illegible] Bills of Lading in connection with the Central and Gulf Freight line.
[illegible] Bills of Lading in connection with the Central of Georgia, to all points.
G. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. R. R.,
No. 2 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 409 Broadway.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 2 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be discharged at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 36 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 2 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 28.
P. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 134 Maiden-lane.
NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
[illegible] of questions as to which is the best way of going to Europe, who and what are the most reliable lines, should never leave New-York without one; they will save many invaluable hours, relieve the travelers from all care and anxiety in regard to the purchase of tickets and conveyance of baggage to the best accommodations, in providing the best accommodations, and in facilitating a saving of money which they are exposed in various ways of imposition, and in facility of access to which they are exposed in various ways of imposition, and in facility of access to the various lines of steamers, carriages, &c., &c. Call at the TOURIST AGENCY, No. 1 Park-row, corner of Ann-st., and obtain information free.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 3d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIRE, Jan. 3.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. THELEPAGUE, Feb. 3.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. S. SHOONS, March 3.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR
PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO CITY.
The United States Mail Steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. R. A. DELANOY,
will leave for the above ports on her regular day.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 30 Broadway.
DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
Pier No. 8 N. R.—The steamer Jackson will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES DEELY, leave Pier No. 39 North River daily (Sundays excepted), as follows: MAGENTA 4 P. M., connecting at Keyport with Steamer Ocean Wave for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Keyport, Middletown, and Rumson and Shrewsbury, connection is made at Keyport with the 4 P. M. train. And for Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 3 P. M., and forwarded with despatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES PIRIE, Jr., President.
M. B. SIMONS, Managing Director.
NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River Line, leaving at NEWPORT, DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Two splendid steamers
NEWPORT, OLD COLONY,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. E. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES PIRIE, Jr., President.
M. B. Simons, Managing Director.
FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS East on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; leave R. R. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)
FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:40 A. M. Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M. Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M. Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M. Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
5:30 P. M. First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Buffalo, Niagara Falls (daily.)
8:00 P. M. Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:30 P. M. Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. Poughkeepsie trains.
8:30 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M. Peekskill trains.
8:30 and 6:10 P. M. Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 8:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:30, 5:10, 6:10 and 11:30 P. M. Yonkers trains.
8:00 A. M. Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1870.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.
TRAVEL SOUTH RESUMED.
The ice blockade of the Potomac River is broken, and travel is now resumed by the Washington, Aquia Creek and Richmond route. Trains leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and 9:30 P. M., making connections for Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Mobile and New-Orleans.
Tickets office, foot of Cortlandt-st. and depot Jersey City.
W. J. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
J. L. KENNEDY, General Passenger Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in all its branches; is a good baker; can furnish best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 11 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, RO. 225 4TH-AV., a situation by a large number of professional servants and other cooks, waiters, nurses, laundresses, and all American, English, Irish, French, and Scotch servants suited in good situations.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references, if required. Call for two days at No. 226 West 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family by one who understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 215 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in country; best City references. Call at No. 128 [illegible], near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILDE'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress and chamber-maid, and willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 209 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; an excellent baker; understands all kinds of meats, soups and desserts; unexceptionable reference. Call or address No. 146 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; four years' excellent references. Call or address No. 124 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; would prefer the country; good City reference. Call at 115 West 15th-st., front basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as footman and groom in a private family; understands the care of horses thoroughly; strictly temperate; will be found obliging; first-class City reference. Address M., Box No. 154 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an experienced man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce superior references from his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 300 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Frenchman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding-house. Can be seen at 128 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A situation on a gentleman's place, to take care of horses, and can milk. Call or address WM. ROBERTSON, No. 119 West 17th-st., for four days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as a gardener; is perfectly sober; best City reference. Can be seen at or address WM. J., No. 68 2d-av., corner 5th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young colored man as coachman or waiter; the best of reference given as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 223 East 20th-st.

TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—Wanted, employment by a middle-aged American man as night or day watchman, or surveyor, or any other employment where honesty and sobriety are required; unexceptional testimonials. Address R. D. PRICE, Box No. 114 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY, ABOUT 15 years of age, for general office work. One who lives with his parents, and is under good influence, may address, with references, C. P., Box No. 181 Times Office.

WANTED.—A PERSON ACCUSTOMED TO the care of children for nursing children, or well on an invalid lady; best City references. Call at No. 245 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A TIDY GERMAN OR AMERican girl as nurse, and to assist with plain sewing. Apply, with references, at No. 261 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 117 West 42d-st., before 1 o'clock.

BRANDRETH WANTED. Apply at No. 69 Vesey-st., Room No. 23.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Dec. 28, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, (disk.) 1871, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY, INDIAN AND GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES,
during the year commencing April first, (1st,) 1871, and ending March 31, 1872, on the following route:
FROM SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, TO FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.
From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado, either north or south of the said railway, in the Territory of New-Mexico, and in such portions of the States of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 96°; also from any intermediate points on the routes above mentioned to the posts and places above mentioned.
Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds, on one hundred miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first, (1st,) 1871.
The weight to be transported will not exceed 20,000,000 pounds.
Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $5,000, (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable to the order of the undersigned,) as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and may be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.
The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1871, and must have a place of business or agency, at which he may be communicated with readily, at the principal points of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks, and the information mentioned below, can be obtained on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, New-Mexico.
Blanks for proposals, and information as to requirements and qualifications of bidders, will be furnished on application.
Bidders are requested to send for copy of form of contract, and information as to requirements, as they contain new provisions for the protection of the interests of the Government.
By order of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.
H. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. of the Missouri.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, NO. 2 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AND INDORSED on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. of the date hereof, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:
BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
1,200 Pea Jackets.
2,400 pairs Cloth Trousers.
Naval Standard.
Bidders are referred to the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard, New-York, for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed 60 days from date of order.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.
Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A very respectable North of Ireland Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; understands meats, game, hose, lard, soups of all kinds, pastry, jellies, creams, side dishes of all kinds, &c.; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; would go out by the week or month; has her own machine; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 341 West 54th-st., near 8th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as companion, or as nurse and seamstress; has lived in both capacities; unexceptionable references from families in the City with whom she has lived for a number of years. Call or address for two days No. 706 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse; can take a baby from birth and bring it up on bottle if required; is competent and trustworthy; is an excellent seamstress; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 54 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 425 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young married woman as wet nurse in a private family; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 355 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to wait on a lady and sew, or care for grown children and light chamber-work; good testimonials as to character and capabilities. Address or call for two days at No. 356 Sixth 17th-st., upstairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent to do housework; would prefer the best City references given. Call at No. 242 West 10th-st., fifth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress; understands fluting and doing up lace and finerie in superior style; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 134 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid or waiter; the best of reference given as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 223 East 20th-st.

TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—Wanted, employment by a middle-aged American man as night or day watchman, or surveyor, or any other employment where honesty and sobriety are required; unexceptional testimonials. Address R. D. PRICE, Box No. 114 Times Office.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as cook; is competent to do housework; would prefer the best City references given. Call at No. 242 West 10th-st., fifth floor, front room.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid or waiter; the best of reference given as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 223 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work, and assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 220 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as waitress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress, in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days. Call or address No. 235 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress and chamber-maid; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands hair-dressing. Call or address No. 222 East 52d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION; WILL assist in washing; country or City; a respectable woman and good cook; has good testimonials. Call at No. 226 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chamber-maid in a boarding-house, or as waitress; good City references. Call at 40 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress and to assist with children; is a Protestant. Call at No. 364 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a place at her own home; good references. Call for two days at No. 224 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Call for two days at No. 417 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and plain sewer; City references. Call at 168, north-west corner 44th-st. and 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as waiter or butler; best City references. Call or address G. F., No. 40 East 18th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 26 (TRAY, ARE wanted a large number of select servants for City and country; cooks, chamber-maids, nurses, laundresses, &c. Well recommended girls suited immediately.

COLORED SERVANTS, MALE AND female, for every capacity, supplied at shortest notice. SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 541 6th-av., fourth door above 22d-st.

FIRST-CLASS HELP.—ALL WELL-recommended waiters, cooks, waitresses, nurses, chamber-maids, laundresses, &c., may constantly be found at the French Office, No. 608 5th-av.

ATTENTION.—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, French, Irish and American male and female help can be found at Office No. 136 6th-av., near 10th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHARITY BALL.
The Sixteenth Annual Ball in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2. Tickets, $5 each, can be had ONLY from the following
MANAGERS:
Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. Averell, Mrs. Abbessin, Mrs. Wm. E. Appleton, Mrs. Daniel F. Appleton, Mrs. Loring Andrews, Mrs. J. Lloyd Abbot, Mrs. Barrede, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. Ashbel R. Barney, Mrs. Lewis B. Brown, Mrs. Edmund Benedict, Mrs. John Bryan, Mrs. John Bleecker, Mrs. Chickering, Mrs. Edward Clark, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Wm. Chamberlain, Mrs. R. Henry Dana, Mrs. Henry Hills, Mrs. F. R. Howe, Mrs. Gould Hoyt, Mrs. Richard Hoffman, Mrs. Meredith Howland, Miss Rachel Hunter, Mrs. Charles H. Isham, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. Louis C. Jones, Mrs. Lawrence Jerome, Mrs. Frederick Jones, Mrs. Jaudon, Mrs. John T. Johnston, Mrs. Benjamin Kugwer, Mrs. Alexander Kemp, Mrs. James F. Kernaghan, Mrs. N. C. Kinney, Mrs. Chas. P. Kirkland, Jr., Mrs. Fred. Pierson, Mrs. Charles A. Lambard, Mrs. Edwin Ludlow, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. David Lamb, Mrs. F. O. Lawrence, Mrs. Edward L. Lynch, Mrs. William Mackay, Mrs. R. Sayrs McCord, Mrs. Bertrand Rhinelander, Mrs. John Riley, Mrs. James H. Robb, Mrs. W. G. Ray, Mrs. H. F. Spalding, Mrs. Russell Stebbins, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. Barrett Shephard, Mrs. Alexander Stuart, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. W. H. Shelton, Mrs. Geo. B. Schleffelin, Mrs. Pascal Stevens, Mrs. Francis Skiddy, Mrs. Clarence A. Seward, Mrs. H. A. Smythe, Mrs. Fred. Stevens, Mrs. H. S. Sanford, Mrs. Fred. Suydam, Mrs. George W. Strong, Mrs. Robert Sage, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, Mrs. Richard A. Schnabel, Mrs. F. Stimpson, Mrs. Douglas Taylor, Mrs. Joseph Alsop, Mrs. L. Seymour Ashley, Mrs. R. J. Anderson, Mrs. James E. Andrews, Mrs. Charles C. Allen, Mrs. Nathan Appleton, Mrs. J. Roosevelt Bailey, Mrs. Peter Bedford, Mrs. Lamsdale Boardman, Gen. F. C. Barlow, Dr. L. P. Bailey, Mr. C. F. Blake, Mr. James Bleecker, Mr. Horace Barry, Mr. Eugene Bogert, Mr. Charles Bell, Mr. Francis G. Brown, Mr. C. F. Blake, Mr. Geo. H. Bend, Mr. James Cutting, Mr. Samuel Chase Coale, Mr. W. H. Colhoun, Mr. W. F. Corne, Mr. Henry Clews, Mr. La G. B. Cannon, Mr. E. Fitth, Mr. Chas. G. Francklyn, Mr. Seymour Fowler, Mr. J. P. Gillespie, Mr. T. St. Clair Grant, Mr. William Gebhard, Dr. Albert Gallatin, Mr. O. Gildersleeve, Mr. Fred. Goodridge, Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mr. Sheppard Gandy, Mr. J. C. Groton, Mr. Geo. Griswold Gray, Mr. Martin E. Greene, Mr. G. G. Howland, Mr. William Hoyt, Mr. Richard L. Hurst, Commodore Harmony, Mr. George Hoffman, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mr. William Rollins, Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, Dr. J. J. Hull, Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mr. Frederick R. Halsey, Mr. Henry Hilton, Mr. Ward McAllister, Mr. G. Natorp, Mr. Walton Oakley, Mr. Devereux Pennington, Mr. J. Fred. Pierson, Hon. Clarence Potter, Mr. John Fyne, Mr. Archibald Pell, Mr. Arthur Peabody, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, Mr. Victor Place, Mr. George Roh, Mr. Chandler Robbins, Mr. William R. Rogers, Mr. Livingston Rogers, Dr. J. B. Reynolds, Mr. M. O. Roberts, Mr. Wheaton Rhinelander, Mr. Ed. Renwick, Jr., Col. Reed, Mr. E. Delafield Smith, Mr. Jesse Seligman, Mr. Ed. Sandford, Jr., Mr. Wm. T. Coleman, Mr. David Crawford, Mrs. Robt. L. Cutting, Mrs. Smith Clift, Mrs. Carnochan, Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, Mrs. R. O. Doremus, Mrs. W. F. Dinsmore, Mrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Mrs. A. B. Eno, Mrs. James O. Fargo, Mrs. Fielden, Mrs. Frossard, Mrs. Wm. Frothingham, Mrs. A. French, Mrs. A. A. Fraser, Mrs. Godon, Mrs. C. K. Garrison, Mrs. C. Whitlock Gray, Mrs. Wm. T. Garner, Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Mrs. Edward Hudson, Mrs. Richard H. Hunt, Mrs. T. Hicks, Mrs. James P. Hoy, Mrs. William A. Hadden, Mrs. G. G. Howe, Mrs. R. H. Miller, Mrs. Edward D. Morgan, Mrs. Isaac P. Martin, Mrs. D. Cozzens Murray, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Joseph Marie, Mrs. John B. Marshall, Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. George W. McLean, Mrs. R. H. Macy, Mrs. John McGinnis, Mrs. T. P. Cook, Mrs. Henry Meyer, Mrs. William Morgan, Mrs. Wm. de F. Manice, Mrs. Geo. B. McClellan, Mrs. James Morris, Mrs. E. W. McOuns, Mrs. Charles O'Conor, Mrs. J. Pierson, Mrs. S. Pleasonton, Mrs. C. L. Perkins, Mrs. Royal Phelps, Mrs. William Pell, Jr., Mrs. Powers, Mrs. John H. Power, Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, Mrs. Alexander Taylor, Mrs. James S. Thayer, Mrs. Montgomery Throop, Mrs. D. E. Turner, Mrs. Tiebe, Mrs. William Tracy, Mrs. L. Turnure, Mrs. B. N. Tailer, Mrs. Cozzens Von Hoffman, Mrs. C. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. P. L. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Montgomerie Ward, Mrs. T. G. Walker, Mrs. Aug. Whiting, Mrs. Mary C. Whitney, Mrs. J. L. Wallack, Mrs. Coventry Waddell, Mrs. M. W. Ward, Mrs. G. Cabot Ward, Mrs. W. H. Wells, Mrs. H. G. Wright, Mrs. J. Kearney Warren, Mrs. J. Grant Wilson, Mrs. Richard S. Willis, Mrs. Chas. E. Whitehead, Mrs. E. H. Wootten, Mr. J. G. Cross, Mr. William B. Cooper, Mr. E. G. Chapman, Mr. Walter Carlton, Dr. Thomas Cottman, Mr. Edward Dibble, Mr. Samuel B. Dana, Mr. Richard G. Dana, Mr. Cornelius Du Bois, Jr., Mr. De Peyster,

CHILIAN AFFAIRS.

The Virgin's Feast Day—Reception of the American Minister—Remarks of Gov. Root and Reply of President Perez—Earthquake Shocks—The Crops.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1870.

Today is the first day of the "Sanctisima Virgen," and our ears are deafened with the discord of the bells. The stores are closed and the "chilianos" are at mass or in bed. To-night, CARLOTTA PATTI will again delight the music-lovers of Chili at the Theatre Municipal. Yesterday she visited the city hospitals. She has not failed to make a deep impression, and will be remembered long after her visible self shall have passed from Chilian shores. To-night, also, will be the annual union of residents speaking the English language. Here, far from their native land, in a country so different, and among people so peculiar, it is a luxury once a year to meet together and hear your own tongue, think and act natural. To fully enjoy such a meeting, one must be among strange people, with strange habits, customs and language. Here, however, it can scarcely be made national, as there are but few Americans.

RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Last week, our new Minister, Gov. J. P. ROOT, was publicly received by the President. Notice having been inserted in all the papers on the day previous that the reception would be public, a goodly number of the best men of the city and many Senators and Deputies were present. At a few minutes before 2 P. M. the state carriage drove up with the Minister, accompanied by Gen. J. C. CALDWELL, (United States Consul at Valparaiso and acting Chargé d' Affaires,) and one of the President's staff. They were first conducted to the apartments of the Secretary of Foreign Relations, where the Minister was introduced by Gen. CALDWELL to the Secretary, Don DEMETRIO PRATS. At 2 P. M. the doors of the audience-chamber were opened, and Gov. ROOT was introduced to the President, JOSE JOAQUIN PEREZ. The following is a translation from the *Ferrocarril*, of Santiago, dated Saturday, Dec. 3, 1870:

As we announced, his Excellency the President of the Republic received yesterday Mr. J. P. ROOT, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, to our Government. In the act of placing in the hands of the President his credentials Mr. ROOT spoke thus: Mr. President, I have the honor to present my credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Chili, and, in so doing, I take great pleasure in conveying to your Excellency the warmest assurances of the high esteem in which the President and people of the Republic I have the honor to represent hold the President and people of Chili. The Government and inhabitants of my country deeply sympathize with and feel a lively interest in the Republics of South America, none of which are held in higher esteem than the Republic of Chili, so rapidly being developed by the energy, enterprise and progressive spirit of her rulers and people in all that makes a nation prosperous and happy. It also gives me great satisfaction to most heartily assure your Excellency, and through you, the inhabitants of your most delightful country, that, to the utmost of my power, both official and personal, I shall at all times use my earnest endeavors to more firmly cement and harmoniously unite and perpetuate the amicable relations now existing between the Republics of Chili and the United States of North America. His Excellency answered: Mr. Minister, in the name of the people of Chili, who already hold you among their most esteemed guests, I give you the most expressive good wishes which this Republic owes you for your good opinion. You may be sure that I will, for my part, continue in an unvarying policy of strengthening more and more the good relations of friendship existing between Chili and the great Republic of the North, which you have the honor to represent. By the help of the mutual sympathy of the two peoples, I hope there will be no difficulty in attaining so noble an object. I desire, Mr. Minister, that your residence in this country may be agreeable to you.

Here follows a copy of the credentials, and at the close the following significant paragraph:

"The Camara (Chamber) of Senators did not have a session yesterday for want of a quorum."

INCIDENTS.

The President is a man about seventy years of age, of good proportions as to size and form. He stands erect, and his neat appearance, gentlemanly manner and intelligent countenance commands respect. He was dressed in a plain black suit, and as a mark of his station wore a red, white and blue sash extending from his right arm across his breast. During the reading of Minister ROOT's remarks, which were made in the Minister's language, the President was "weighing him" and "taking his measure." At the close of his own remarks (delivered in Spanish) and the withdrawal of many persons assembled, a few minutes were devoted to social conversation, which being ended the Governor was reconducted to the carriage and driven to his hotel. The reception was very pleasant and was very satisfactory to all parties. Congress is now occupied passing their annual bill of Ways and Means, which they consider item by item. An effort is being made to adopt our plan, which will save much time and labor.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

On the 26th of last month, we had an earthquake, felt all over Chili, more severe than any having preceded it during twelve or fifteen years. No damage was done but some people were rather frightened. It differed from other shocks by a rolling motion as if carried by a wave. There were two distinct waves about three seconds apart. They warped the buildings so as to throw pendents three inches out of perpendicular.

THE CROPS.

The harvest is progressing finely, the crops being larger than usual. Wheat, oats, barley will supply a full crop. Small fruits are abundant and of a good quality. PALMYRA.

A Train Thrown From the Track of the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Railroad—A Supposed Plot to Rob the Passengers.

From the Chicago Journal, Jan. 13.

The passenger-train from the East on the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Railroad, due here at 8 o'clock last evening, met with an accident which might have cost the lives of a great many passengers, had the circumstances of locality and the slow rate of speed at which the train was running not been favorable to those on board the train.

On approaching Rolling Prairie, a few miles east of Laporte, Ind., speed was slackened somewhat, but the descent of the grade was quite perceptible. The train rushed on and struck the switch frog, which had a piece of wood wedged into it in such a manner that when the flanges of the engine-wheels struck it, the machine was thrown completely clear off the main track and landed on the side track. The rest of the train was served in a similar manner, save that the cars were alternately lodged on the right and left sides of the main track. There were at this particular locality several cattle guards, at short intervals, and the bouncing cars jumped over and into these promiscuously, and stuck, which no doubt prevented a serious wreck. None of the passengers received injuries, though they were jostled about in a manner peculiar to the sudden checking of a railroad train. The track was torn up in a violent manner by the fractious trucks, and, taken all in all, it was a very narrow escape from wholesale slaughter.

There are already theories afloat as to the probable motive of the perpetrator of the foul deed. One is that there was a good deal of indignation felt by parties in the vicinity of the disaster, at the result of the late PARKER-RUDOLPHE billiard match, they having lost all their money on the latter. Supposing that PARKER would be through on this train they thought to way-lay him. There are other and diverse explanations volunteered, but none of them seem very plausible. We predict that when dissected the scheme will be found to be one of the most dastardly plots for the sake of plunder that has been heard of for some time.

The Public Schools of New-Orleans—Negro Children as Pupils.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 12.

Three of the children admitted into the Madison Girls' School, this week, are colored. They are FANNY and EMMA DUNN, and CHARLOTTE KENNEDY, adopted children of Lieut.-Gov. OSCAR J. DUNN. They were brought to the Madison School, on Tuesday, by their foster mother, Mrs. DUNN, and admitted by the principal, Miss CARRIE KASSON. FANNY DUNN and CHARLOTTE KENNEDY were admitted into the principal's department, and EMMA DUNN into the second assistant's department. They are the first pupils known to be colored, who, as Miss KASSON informs us, have ever obtained admittance into the Madison Girls' School. In consequence of the mixed-school question being thus suddenly brought to an issue, two pupils of Miss KASSON's department left the school yesterday. Miss KASSON told us that they were her best pupils. As matters stand, it is suspected that other parents will also take their children from the Madison School.

From the Principal of the Madison Girls' School, we further learn that, on a written order of THOS. W. CONWAY, State Superintendent of Public Education, six colored boys have been admitted into the Bienville Boys' School. In other schools which we visited yesterday, the attempt of having negroes admitted had not yet been made. Grave fears are, however, entertained, now that the outrageous work has been inaugurated.

Since writing the above we ascertained that the St. Philip Boys' School, on St. Philip-street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, has been subjected to the same outrage. Five pupils, known to be negroes, [illegible] into this school. Three of them were transferred from the Straight University to the St. Philip School. A week ago, we learn, a negro boy applied for admission at the St. Philip School. Mr. MEYLOR, the Principal, properly refused to admit him, unless he could produce a permit signed by the President of the City School Board. It appears that thereupon representations were made to THOMAS W. CONWAY. This State official furnished the applicant with a written order demanding his admission, which was complied with.

From conversations we have had with several public school teachers, it appears that the mixing of the public schools has silently and gradually been going on ever since the Ward Boards assumed control. The teachers, for fear of losing their places, keep silent, the continuance of their employment in the public schools being a matter of bread and butter with them.

OBSTRUCTING COLORED VOTERS.

The Camden Election Rioters—Trial Before the United States District Court.

The trial of the Camden, N. J., election riot case was commenced yesterday before a struck jury in the United States District Court at Trenton. The cases excite a great deal of interest from the fact that they are the first which have arisen under the law to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, and because of the large number of persons indicted. The Court-room was crowded with interested spectators. The counsel of the Government consisted of District-Attorney KEASBEY and his assistant, Mr. KING, while in behalf of the defendant appeared Messrs. BROWNING, WILLIAMSON, VOORHEES and HUGG.

The first person put upon trial was FRANCIS LANDER, who is charged with forcibly preventing certain colored men, who are named, from exercising the right of suffrage at an election held for member of Congress in Newton township, Camden County, on the 8th of November last. District-Attorney KEASBEY said that the Government expected to prove that at a school-house in Newton, Camden County, in November last, an election was being held for State Senator and for a Representative in Congress; that at such an election a large number of colored men recently enfranchised were present to vote. These men found a feeling of bitterness existing against them, and threats were made of violently preventing them from voting. Wishing to avoid a collision, they arranged to go early to the polls, before the excitement could become very great, and vote, then go quietly home. In accordance with this arrangement, some 200 of these men were at the polls at 7 o'clock in the morning. There being so many there, and it being impossible to enter without obstructing each other, they formed a line and voted as they came up to the polls. A disturbance took place which arose from a challenge, and the line was broken, but reformed about 10 o'clock. Constable SANDERS and others demanded several times that the line be broken. The reply was that all could take their places in the line and vote in turn. This refusal to break the line so enraged SANDERS, HENRY and others, that they organized an attack upon the line, rushed across its head and crowded the voters from the polls with violence, and using whatever weapons were at hand. SANDERS and his friends then shut the door and declared that now they had possession of the polls and meant to keep it; that the "damned niggers" had had it long enough. He should also show that SANDERS fired several pistol-shots, one at a man lying on the floor, and another from the window into the crowd; that in the afternoon three colored men came quietly to vote, met in a crowd or in a line, and that SANDERS and others set upon them and kicked them from the room; that about 4 o'clock the ballot-box was taken out and broken to pieces. He expected to show that SANDERS was the leading spirit in all this violence, and that the colored men when set upon were standing quietly awaiting their turn to vote.

In substantiation of these facts the following witnesses were examined: R. H. BROWN, R. E. MORGAN, JAS. P. BAIRD and W. H. THOMSON. Their statements were in corroboration of the statements of the District-Attorney, and a severe cross-examination elicited nothing favorable to the defense. In the course of BROWN's testimony, he said the colored men were peaceful and quiet, and approached the polls with their ballots in their hands, without using any insulting language or creating any disorder. When the disturbance first commenced, HENRY and others caught some of the colored men and pulled them out of the line. All was quiet after this until about 3 o'clock, when HENRY SANDERS and a crowd came in, and saying, "The colored men had voted long enough," threw themselves on them, and with clubs beat the colored men out of the room. After the colored men were driven out they rallied and got the door partly open, when they were fired at.

The witness also gave an account of the attack upon three colored men late in the day. The Court adjourned late in the afternoon until today at 10 o'clock. The trial will probably continue during the week.

New-Jersey State Temperance Convention.

The State Temperance Convention held in Taylor Hall, Trenton, yesterday, was very largely attended by representatives of the temperance societies from all parts of the State. A temporary organization was effected at noon, by the election of Col. SCRANTON, of Warren County, as Chairman. The election was followed by a few remarks from Rev. Mr. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission, who introduced his class of youthful singers. The Convention adjourned, after the appointment of committees, until 2 o'clock P. M. Upon reassembling a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following-named officers:

President, J. H. Garey, of Essex; Vice-Presidents, Hon. John W. Hazleton, of Gloucester; James D. Shreve, of Burlington; E. R. Bullock, of Hunterdon; W. D. Russel, of Essex; A. G. P. Seguin, of Morris; Secretaries, T. B. Stout, Rev. G. R. Morrow, and A. B. Perrine.

The Convention adopted a series of resolutions after a brief debate, declaring in favor of laws based on the principle of local prohibition, and earnestly petitioning the Legislature to enact such a law.

In the evening an address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn.

Fires Last Night.

A fire occurred last evening at No. 316 East Thirteenth-street, occupied as a dwelling by T. C. TOWNSEND. The flames originated on the fourth floor, and the furniture was damaged by water to the extent of $500, and the building to the extent of $1,000, both covered by insurance. The edifice belongs to the Morris estate.

At 9½ o'clock last night a fire broke out on the first floor of premises No. 450 Pearl-street, a three-story brick and frame building. The first floor is occupied by J. CARR, picture-frame maker, who sustained a loss of $3,000 in stock, fully insured in the Williamsburg City, Stuyvesant, Pacific and other City companies. Mr. CARO occupies the second floor as a dwelling, having his furniture damaged to the extent of $1,500; insured in the Pacific. The second floor rear is occupied by TIMOTHY SHAY as a dwelling; loss $800, insured in the Security. The third floor is occupied by ABRAM HARLEM and D. DAVIS, who each lost $200 by water; fully insured. Mrs. GOLDWATER, in the attic, sustained a loss of $200; insured in the Germania. The occupants were with difficulty rescued, owing to the defective entrance. The flames perplexed the firemen so that they at first failed to extinguish them. They broke out again, causing a second alarm, which did not, however, result in any great additional damage.

A second alarm was given at 11:20 o'clock, caused by flames being discovered on the roof of No. 452 Pearl-street. The following losses were sustained: CHILDS & SMITH, dealers in paper hangings, first floor, $800; insured. JOHN MCCUDDEN, second floor; loss on furniture, $1,200; insured in the Manhattan for $1,500. WM. LASORE, third floor; furniture damaged to the extent of $300; fully insured. The building was damaged to the extent of about $1,500, and was insured.

At 11 o'clock a third fire broke out on the second floor of No. 33 Nassau-street, occupied in part by A. S. JAEGAR, jewelry-case maker, who sustained a loss of $1,000 by fire and water. LOWENBERY, DANIEL & Co., advertising agents, sustained a loss of $100 on office furniture. Several other occupants having office room on the second and third floors also sustained slight losses. IRA PERREGO & SONS, dealers in furnishing goods, had their stock damaged to the extent of $2,000. The building, name of owner unknown, was damaged about $2,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Hudson County (N. J.) Grand Jury—Important Recommendations.

The January term of the Hudson County Courts commenced yesterday. Judge BEDLE presiding. The following are the names of the Grand Jurors: Dudley S. Gregory, Jr., Foreman; Jacob M. Merseles, C. D. Mills, A. S. Jewell, A. Ingwerson, W. H. Childs, Ralph Thomas, Wm. Brick, J. Van Winkle, Isaac Freese, Jr., Peter Henderson, J. J. Bandschultz, Charles W. Allen, Jacob Newkirk, John Frost, U. Savage, George Vreeland, Jr., Abram Phelps, E. C. Bernhold, Louis Becker, Jasper Wandle, Job Falkenberg.

The Court, immediately after opening, instructed the jury in a number of matters of more than usual interest.

Judge BEDLE particularly referred to the illegality of the members of the City Councils being interested in contracts which were awarded by those bodies. If this were allowed, the public good must be always subservient to private gain. He instructed the jury that if any cases of this kind should be presented, it would be well to find indictments. The same remarks applied to the Board of Freeholders. The jury was also instructed to look particularly into the matter of election frauds, and to the selling of liquor upon election days.

The Breed Forgery Case.

ARTHUR K. BREED was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of forgery. He negotiated a draft purporting to have been drawn in favor of J. B. [illegible] by FOLGER & Co., of New-Orleans, on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, in that city, for $6,000, to Mr. HENRY B. LOW, Treasurer of the New-Jersey and Midland Railroad Company. A railroad bond for $2,500 was then purchased at market prices, Mr. LOW giving BREED a check on Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co., bankers, at No. 25 Nassau-street, for $662, the balance due on the transaction. A few days after a telegram was received from FOLGER & Co. that the draft was a forgery; so Judge LOW notified his bankers to stop the check, which had been dated ahead to the 16th inst., and was astonished to find that the date of the check was changed to the 4th inst., and duly accepted and paid. BREED has thus committed a double forgery. He made no defense to the charge, and, without any legal assistance, decided to waive his right to an examination, and give bail for trial. Owing to the absence of the cashier who paid the check, and the draft now on its way back from New-Orleans, no decision as to bail could be entered. BREED accordingly went back to his cell.

MORE GRANT CLUBS.

Reorganization of the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Campaign Club.

At a meeting of the Republican Campaign Club of the Eleventh Assembly District, held at No. 1,280 Broadway, last evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The club known as the Republican Campaign Club of the Eleventh Assembly District was organized for the purpose of advocating and advancing the interests of Republicanism in this district and City, and did so far as possible contribute during the late canvass to this end, supporting by its votes and means the regular nominees of the Republican Party, and contributing its share of effort to the work of reducing the fraudulent majority of the Tammany Ring, and the corrupt Democracy of the State now in power; therefore,

Resolved, That we do here and now renew our assurances of devotion to the Republican Party, and its principles of justice and liberty, and do pledge ourselves to continue our labors until success shall crown the efforts of the great Republican Party by the total overthrow of the Democratic power in the Empire State.

Resolved, That the Administration of Gen. GRANT has fully met the expectations of the patriotic masses who placed that eminent soldier and statesman in the Presidential chair. And feeling as we do that no other leader can give such strength to the Republican Party, or such assurance of the permanent establishment of Republican principles, we deem it our duty to proclaim him our standard-bearer for the coming contest of 1872, and do resolve to continue the organization to be known as the "Grant Club" of the Eleventh Assembly District of the City of New-York.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected as officers of the Club and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year:

President, John H. White; First Vice-President, Chauncey D. Murray; Second Vice-President, James M. Cross; Recording Secretary, Knox McAfee; Treasurer, Jeremiah Lathrop; Corresponding Secretary, William S. Gerrish.

Delegates to the Central Committee—E. Delafield Smith, Samuel G. Acton, Israel Gillette, N. M. Gaylord, Alanson S. Jones, Robert Utley, James McAfee, Daniel Meeks, George Bliss, Jr., John Crawford, Thomas G. Seeley, Thomas D. Sherwood.

The meeting then adjourned.

Eighteenth Assembly District Grant Club.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Eighteenth Assembly District was held at headquarters, No. 205 Lexington-avenue, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a Grant Campaign Club. On motion, the following permanent officers were elected unanimously: President—Wm. H. Grogran; Vice-Presidents—John Bullman, Col. Thomas J. Kelly; Secretary—Samuel M. Cox; Treasurer—George W. Lefou; Delegates to Central Committee—Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Spencer Kirby, Major Willard Bullard, Chris. Bullman, B. Bigelow, E. C. Johnson, Richard Kelly, D. D. T. Marshall, Jacob L. Miller.

Custom-House Affairs.

It was reported in the City yesterday that the Committee on Ways and Means had determined to report a bill equalizing the duties on rum, gin and whisky at $2 per gallon, thus remedying the blunder in the tariff of 1870.

A great fuss has been made over the general order business, and the public have been induced to believe that it was a mine of wealth for those engaged in it. The total receipts last year from this source did not exceed $100,000, and this did not leave much of a margin for "stealings."

From the warehouse of FRANK SQUIRE, No. 296 Water-street, there have been withdrawn since the 1st inst., about 10,000 chests of tea for consumption. From the whole of the warehouses the withdrawals have aggregated about 100,000 chests during the same time.

The steam-ship *Reja* arrived here a few days ago from Shanghai via the Suez Canal, in 130 days. This has been frequently beaten by sailing vessels, whose time, via Cape Horn, seldom exceeds 100 days, and is sometimes between eighty and ninety days.

The recent appointments in the Custom-house are as follows:

A. Whitney Gear, H. H. St. John, Ronald McDonald, H. N. Gassaway and Dr. Forest Seeley, Clerks at $1,200; A. Fransioli, Wm. B. Oliver and John E. Collins, Clerks at $1,400; F. M. Crafts, Alfred Mabie, Geo. Klink, G. M. Butler and Hiram Wyard, Inspectors; James Ryan and Patrick Quinn, Night Inspectors; C. B. Sporment and Samuel Daws, Messengers, and James Foster Storekeeper.

Lawyer Jones' Canard About the Nathan Murder.

A comical scene was enacted at the Court of General Sessions yesterday. A certain lawyer JONES, who has been busy for the past few days in writing silly stories about the alleged discovery of the NATHAN murderer for the newspapers, openly charged one JAMES HUGHES with being the assassin. HUGHES came before the Court on a charge of stealing $60 from THOMAS J. OWENS. He was asked to plead by Mr. VANDERVOORT, the Clerk, after which JONES announced himself as counsel for HUGHES, and that the latter's friends had engaged him to defend the prisoner. At this announcement HUGHES got up indignantly and said he did not want to have anything to do with such a lawyer; that he knew nothing about law; that JONES was trying to bring ridiculous charges against him. He concluded by calling JONES a mean, base, and intriguing fellow, with whom he would have nothing to do. JONES demanded that the trial be set down for yesterday week, to give him time to perfect the chain of evidence which he had wound around the accused. He said that he solemnly accused him of the murder of BENJAMIN NATHAN in cold blood. He said that he had the sworn testimony of a man who had forfeited his own neck by the admission that HUGHES was the very man who perpetrated that foul and bloody deed. Judge BEDFORD said that the charge was certainly a very serious one which he had brought against his client, and that he would adjourn the case for one week, at the end of which time the Court would expect him to substantiate the charge.

Demilt Dispensary—Annual Report.

A meeting was held at the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street, last evening, to receive the annual report, and for the election of officers. The report shows that 26,204 new patients have been attended during 1870; 22,083 of these were treated at the Dispensary, and 4,121 at their homes; 11,573 were under fifteen years of age, and 14,632 adults; 13,428 natives of the United States, and 12,776 of other countries. The vaccinations amounted to 2,421. Prescriptions, 56,290. In the twenty years since this Dispensary was organized, 466,483 persons have received medical or surgical advice, and 890,075 prescriptions have been dispensed gratuitously to the sick poor in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards. The officers elected for 1871 are: President—FREDERICK E. MATHER; First Vice-President—Charles C. Savage; Second Vice-President—Peter McMartin; Treasurer—James O. Holden; Secretary—Jos. Gillet; Managers—Frederick E. Mather, Nathaniel Hayden, Charles Tracy, Charles C. Savage, Peter McMartin, Joseph W. Patterson, William H. Wells, James O. Holden, Joseph Gillet, Moses G. Baldwin, Robert Hoe, Jr., Oliver Harriman, John N. Hayward, Frederick N. Goddard, Thomas A. Cummins, George Palen, Edward C. Chapin, Joseph C. Jackson, Dewitt C. Hays, Stephen Cutter, Wm. Phelps, Rowland R. Hazzard, Jr., Andrew F. Hastings, Wm. F. Mott and George C. Clark.

Work Before the New-Jersey Legislature.

The redistricting of this State has already been considered by some of the leading men, and although there is a deep feeling against imitating the infamous "gerrymandering" legislation of the Democracy ten years since, the districts will be constituted as far as possible in Republican interests. Under the new apportionment bill, New-Jersey will gain two Congressmen, and as the increase of population is largely in the counties adjacent to New-York, the new members come from that section. It is proposed to make Essex County one district, and Hudson and Bergen Counties another. For Assemblymen Hudson, Sussex and Essex gain two each, while Hunterdon, Warren, Sussex and Gloucester each lose one member.

The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment will also probably be among the early acts of legislation, the Republicans of New-Jersey desiring to put the State on record as assenting to this important part of the organic law.

The drainage of the meadows on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers will be brought before the Legislature at an early day. Mr. PIKE has already drained that portion adjoining the Passaic, and is grazing cattle and raising corn on the reclaimed land. Mr. DUDGES proposes a similar measure for Bergen County, and proposes to conduct it on a similar plan. He is, however, vigorously opposed by the meadow owners.

In the United States District Court a "struck jury" will be selected for the trial of the rioters at the Newtown, (Camden County,) election last November. The Grand Lodge of the Freemasons will meet on Wednesday for the election of officers and hearing of reports. The order in this State now numbers over 100 lodges. The Historical Society will hold its annual meeting on Thursday, and listen to a paper by A. Q. KEASBEY, of Newark, on "The Life and Public Services of the Late Judge RICHARD FREED." The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Editorial Convention will also be held on Wednesday, when a committee will be appointed to make arrangements for their annual excursion next Summer.

Destitution in the Fifth Ward.

Notwithstanding the generous efforts of our benevolent associations, and the exceeding liberality of many private citizens, a great amount of suffering exists in several parts of the City. In the Fifth Ward, within a stone's throw of the largest dry-goods warehouse in the City, and within the shadow of the brazen monument of a great millionaire, families are suffering for want of bread. About 100 children attend an industrial school at No. 141 Hudson-street, many of whom get no clothing and little food but what is supplied by their teachers; and it often occurs that a boy or girl will beg a loaf from their teacher to carry home for their supper to their mother or younger brothers and sisters. This school, which is under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, is effecting a very important work among the most incorrigible youngsters to be found anywhere; for poverty seems to be a partner with ignorance in the propagation of mischief and crime. Under the judicious management of Miss MALLORY, a standard of order prevails and a proficiency in studies obtain which reflect the greatest credit on her principalship. But it is discouraging to have to teach children day after day, whose greatest want is something to eat, without being able to supply it. Let some of our wealthy merchants in the Fifth Ward help them.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Special agent JAMES SAYLOR, of the Post-office Department, made a complaint before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, against JOHN T. LAWRENCE, a letter-carrier, for embezzling, as alleged, letters containing money. Some of the money was marked and was identified on being found in the possession of the accused, who was sent to Ludlow-street Jail in default of $5,000 bail to await an examination.

On Monday evening, the annual reunion of the New-York Skating Club took place at the club-room, Forty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue. The room was filled by over one hundred members, with their lady friends, who enjoyed a most pleasant evening at dancing to music appropriate to the occasion. The Reception Committee and others were most attentive to the comfort of all. The Club is the oldest and largest, and includes the highest skating talent in the country. Most of the old officers and members retain their connection with it, and on such occasions as this recall many happy reminiscences.

EMIL FIRCHER, late manager of the brewery of ANTHON DELEZER, in Fifty-sixth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, was charged in the Yorkville Police Court with stealing nine barrels of whisky, and embezzling small sums of money at different times. Mr. DELEZER stated that he was certain FIRCHER had dishonestly appropriated $2,000 during the last year, but he could not swear to anything except the taking of $4. With regard to the alleged stealing of the whisky, it came out that there had been some bargain about it. Justice COULTER adjourned the further hearing of the case till the week after next.

A meeting of gentlemen owning property fronting on Gramercy Park, was held at the Gramercy Park House, Monday evening, Mr. JAMES W. GERARD presiding. Resolutions protesting against the proposed extension of Lexington-avenue through Gramercy Park, were adopted, and a committee was appointed to prepare a remonstrance to the Legislature, and "to employ proper persons to go to Albany" to attend to their interests in the matter.

Col. JOHN E. GOWAN, the American engineer who raised the sunken ships in the harbor of Sevastopol, after the Crimean War, will read a paper on the "Flotation of Vessels by Means of Buoyant Docks," before the New-York Society of Practical Engineering, in the Cooper Union Building, this (Wednesday) evening. Other papers, on "Subaqueous War Torpedoes," and on "Improved Tramways for City Streets," will be read.

PATRICK BRIORDY yesterday quarreled with his wife ROSANNA, in the shanty at the corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, occupied by the couple, and finally assaulting her kicked her with such violence that her leg was broken. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and he being arrested was committed by Justice MCQUADE for trial.

The Board of Police yesterday dismissed Patrolmen JAMES LITTLE, MICHAEL NALLY and ANDREW STEWART, all of the Eighteenth Precinct. The resignation of the patrolman JOHN MANGAN, Eleventh Precinct, whose exploits in the Eighth Ward, a few evenings since, have been published in the TIMES, was received and accepted. "Ill health" was assigned as the reason for its tender.

AUGUST MARCUS, aged twelve years, who has been confined at Ludlow-street Jail for nearly nine weeks, on a charge of opening a Post-office letter, was brought before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, for examination. The Commissioner concluded that he had already undergone sufficient imprisonment for his offense, and therefore ordered his discharge.

The statement that Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER preached a sermon before the Twenty-third Regiment, of Brooklyn, on Sunday last, is incorrect, the fact being that the Chaplain, Rev. NORMAN SEAVER, of the Henry-street Presbyterian Church, delivered the sermon at his own church.

The grand prize distribution for the benefit of the Soldiers' Orphans will probably occur this week, as the tickets have nearly all been sold. The line of prizes is exceedingly valuable, as may be seen by reference to our advertising columns.

Late last night, WM. RYER, of No. 750 Washington-street, quarreled with LOUIS GUYER, of No. 152 Tenth-street, at the corner of Houston and Wooster streets, and RYER fired a revolver at his opponent, failing to hit him. Both men were arrested by the Eighth Ward Police.

JOHN BOHLAN, a German, aged forty-eight, was found dead in bed yesterday at No. 655 Eleventh-avenue. The inmates of the house notified Coroner HERMANN that they supposed the deceased had poisoned himself. A post-mortem examination will be made by Dr. JOHN BEACH.

The steam-ship *Alaska*, 4,011 tons register, Capt. GRAY, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship line, is loading for Marseilles, mainly with provisions, of which she has already secured 800 tons at seventy-five shillings per ton.

BROOKLYN.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, a laborer of forbidding appearance, residing at No. 27 President-street, was arrested, yesterday morning, for having on the preceding night beaten and knocked his wife so severely that her life is despaired of. Justice DELMAR committed him to await the result of his victim's injuries.

The following officers for the Brooklyn Central Dispensary were elected yesterday: President, Col. M. Bennett; First Vice-President, Wm. H. Wallace; Second Vice-President, —— Rhodes; Treasurer, John S. Mackay; Secretary, James Rorke. Medical Staff—Consulting Surgeons, Joseph C. Hutchison, Geo. R. Smith; Consulting Physicians, Wm. W. Reese, J. H. H. Burge; House Physician, Thomas Wilde; Attending Physicians—First-class, Surgery, Eye and Ear, Isaac H. Barber, James A. Blanchard; Second-class, Throat and Chest, Frank Rockwell, Peter R. Cortelyou; Third-class, Women and Children, Henry C. Turner, Thomas P. Norris.

The case of WILLIAM LANE, Superintendent of the Government Works at Fort Hamilton, who is charged with the misappropriation of considerable quantities of stores, came up yesterday morning for hearing before United States Commissioner WINSLOW. The facts elicited differed in no respect from those already published in connection with the case.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, HENRY LANE was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for burglary in the third degree. THOMAS GARRITY was "sent up" for burglary in the second degree, and SAMUEL THOMAS, a colored boy, was sent to the House of Refuge for theft.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Officers RILEY, BROWN and CROUSE, of the Morrisania Police, yesterday arrested a powerful and desperate fellow, hailing from New-York, who with a confederate entered a number of stores and saloons in Morrisania and helped themselves to what they could lay their hands upon and then walked off. They also stopped sundry persons in the streets and demanded their money. The offender was secured and lodged in a cell at the Town Hall with great difficulty, kicking in desperate resistance to the officers, one of whom, Officer RILEY, had one of his hands badly injured. Justice [illegible] committed the fellow to answer for the offense.

MICHAEL MINTURN, GEORGE MERRITT, and a third party who refused to give his name, were arrested on Monday evening, on a charge of having entered the smoke-house on the premises of the County Poor-house, and stolen therefrom a quantity of hams valued at $200. Another young man, who had constituted one of their gang, having failed to get what he considered his share of plunder in one of their operations, gave information which led to their capture, with a portion of the stolen hams, also a number of fowls and other articles, property in their possession. They were sent to the County Jail to await an examination.

LONG ISLAND.

Within a few days the small-pox has broken out in Hunter's Point and the adjacent ward of Dutch Kills. A new case was reported yesterday in Ninth-street, near Central-avenue. The City authorities as yet have done nothing to arrest its progress, and it is feared unless the matter is taken in hand soon, and vigorous measures adopted, its spread will become general.

NEW-JERSEY.

A fine concert was given at Library Hall, Elizabeth, on Monday evening, for the benefit of Westminster Church Sunday-school, at which Miss JENNIE E. BULL, Miss BEEBE, and others, of New-York, sang, with great acceptance, to a large and fashionable audience.

The Board of Water Commissioners have taken steps to prevent the recurrence of a scarcity of water in Jersey City. They will immediately erect an additional stand-pipe at Bellville, so that in case of an accident to the new one erected, no difficulty will occur. They have ordered that plans for another reservoir, adjoining the one now in use, be immediately prepared, and have also authorized the purchase of ground at Hudson City, on the Heights, for the erection at an early date, of a third reservoir.

A man named CONNELLY got into a drunken row with his wife yesterday morning, at No. 120 Steuben-street, when she seized a pruning-knife and stabbed him between the shoulders, inflicting serious injuries. She is held to await the result of her husband's injuries.

The Finance Committee of the Jersey City Common Council reported to the Council at the regular meeting, that liabilities due by the City to the amount of $475,000 had been paid since the commencement of the present year. This gratifying report was received with great satisfaction.

The taxable values of real and personal property in New-Jersey is $580,341,023, according to the valuation for 1870. It shows an increase in taxable value for one year of $65,000,000, against $30,000,000 increase for the previous year.

Mrs. PHELISTINE VAN BLONKE, an old colored woman, aged 108 years, died in Newark on Monday.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A general order of the War Department issued today states that the army being reorganized, and conformed to the present legal standard, the Secretary of War and the General call upon officers of all grades and in all branches of duty to address themselves with renewed energy to the task of raising the military establishment to the highest degree of discipline, efficiency and economy. To this end, a number of orders relative to officers traveling on duty, correspondence, sick leave, retired officers, &c., are republished and issued as a part of the general order. Capt. Geo. B. Dandy is relieved from duty in the Department of the Pacific, and ordered to the Department of Dakota, relieving Capt. E. B. Carling, who is ordered on duty at Fortress Monroe, Va.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—FLOUR in good demand and steady; 800 bbls. sold principally at $6 for City-ground Spring, and $4 75 for do. Rye. WHEAT quiet and firm; $1 31 refused for No. 2 Milwaukee Club; sales, 1,400 bushels White Wheat at $1 45. CORN firmer with good demand; sales 2,000 bushels New at 65c.; some asking 70c. OATS dull at 53½c.@54c.; no sales. RYE in good demand; sales 10,000 bushels Western privately at about 80c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; sales 2,700 bushels Canadian at 85c. PEAS—Market bare. SEEDS dull; Clover nominal at $8; Timothy, $6@$6 50. HIGHWINES nominal at 91c. PORK firm at $21. LARD firm at 13c. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 ⅌ cwt. CATTLE—Receipts, 117 cars, which, with the 18 cars held over, make the supply for the week 135 cars, against 148 same day last week. Market opened dull and, on the whole, a shade lower than at the close last week—fully ¼c. on fair to good. Sales, 40 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,427 lbs, at $7; 16 Ohio do. 1,206 lbs., $6 50, and 18 do., 1,178 lbs., $6 50. SHEEP—Market dragging, and not yet fully opened. Sales 272 head Indianas, averaging 95 lbs., at $4 50. HOGS—Of 35 car-loads received this week, 19 went East in first hands; considerable activity prevails, and prices are somewhat higher than at the close last Friday. The sales were 196 head, averaging 225 lbs., and 84 do., 205 lbs., at $7; 114 do., 202 lbs., $7 12½; 151 do., 196 lbs., and 150 do., 191 lbs., and 100 do., 211 lbs., at $7 25; 2 car-loads dressed Western Hogs were disposed of at $7 95 ⅌ cwt.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—COTTON inactive; prices drooping; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 75 bales; gross, 550 bales; sales, 425 bales; stock, 12,000 bales. FLOUR firm; transactions limited for want of stock; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 75@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$8 25; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$7 75; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $7@$10 50; Western Superfine, $5@$5 50; do. Extra, $6 12½@$7 75; do. Family, $6 87½@$7 50. WHEAT scarce and in demand; Choice White, $1 80@$1 90; Fair to Prime, $1 50@$1 75; Prime to Choice Red, $1 70@$1 80; Fair to Good, $1 40@$1 60; Common, $1 25@$1 35; Ohio and Indiana, $1 47@$1 75; Pennsylvania, $1 40@$1 80. CORN firm; White, 85c.; Yellow, 78c. OATS weak at 56c. PORK firm and advancing at $22. BACON firm and scarce; Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Rib, 12¼c.; Shoulders, 10½c. HAMS, 16c.@18c. LARD dull at 13c. WHISKY—Better feeling and prices have advanced; sales were made at 92½c.@93c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 14⅛c. FLOUR advancing and in active demand; Family, $5 60@$7. WHEAT firm, scarce, in fair demand and higher; Winter Red, $1 23@$1 25. CORN steady and in moderate demand at 51c.@53c. RYE—Higher grades advanced; sales at 90c.@95c. OATS steady and in moderate demand at 48c.@52c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS irregular; speculative feeling still prevails. Mess PORK sold moderately at $21 50. Bulk MEATS sold moderately at 8c. for Shoulders, 10½c.@10¾c. for Sides. Green MEATS sold at 7⅛c.@7¼c. for Shoulders; 9⅛c.@9½c. for Sides, 12c.@12c. for Hams. LARD, 11½c. for head and gut, 12c.@12¼c. for prime Steam and Kettle. BACON—9½c.@10c. for Shoulders, 11¾c.@12c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Live HOGS in active demand and higher; sales at $7@$7 40; Dressed, $8 50; receipts, 3,500 head. WHISKY firm at 87c.@88c. EXCHANGE lower; 1-10 off buying.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—FLOUR firm; Extra Spring, 12½c. higher; sales at $5 40@$6. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 20 cash, and $1 21 seller February; this afternoon unsettled and heavy at $1 18⅛ cash and January; $1 19⅛@$1 19¼ seller February. CORN active and advanced ¼c.@⅜c.; No. 2 Mixed, 47⅛c. cash; 48c. seller February; this afternoon closed, at 47⅛c. OATS active and advanced 1c.; sales No. 2 at 42⅛c. cash, and 42⅝c. seller February. RYE firm and advanced ½c.@1c.; sales, No. 2 at 80c. BARLEY firmer at 82c.@85c. HIGHWINES firm at 88c.@88½c. for iron bound. Mess PORK easier at $20 75@$21 50, seller March. LARD 12c. cash, and 12¼c. seller February. Dressed HOGS quiet at $8. CATTLE dull at $3 50@$7. RECEIPTS—Flour, 26,000 bbls.; Corn, 325,000 bushels; Oats, 400,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 20,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and firm; Extra Winter, $5 30. WHEAT advancing; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 35; No. 1 at $1 40. CORN firmer; Mixed, in bulk, 43c.@45c. OATS firm at 45c.@48c. in sacks. BARLEY dull; choice Iowa, 90c. RYE—Nothing doing. HIGHWINES steady at 89c. PORK higher; sales at $20 75@$21. Bulk MEATS firm; loose Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c.; packed 10⅝c.@11c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 11¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 12c. LARD—Large sales at St. Joseph at 11¼c. for prime Steam; Lard at Quincy, buyer February, 12c. for Steam, 12¼c. for Kettle. HOGS higher; sales at $6 50@$7. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,900 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 17.—FLOUR dull and 25c. higher on all grades; sales, 900 bbls., closing at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and lighter; sales, 1 car lot No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 48. CORN quiet at 78c. for Mixed Western. OATS quiet at 57c. for Western. BARLEY held at 90c.@$1 for Canadian. RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 for bolted; $1 65 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged and scarce; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $30@$32, ⅌ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES 92½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 75c.; to New-York, 65c.; Albany, 58c. Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 50; to New-York, $6 50, and to Albany, $5 50 ⅌ ton.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 17.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 180 head: the small supply is owing to the prevailing excitement in regard to the Cattle disease; with the precautions that have been taken, it is expected that in two or three weeks the disease will disappear and confidence be restored; sales Extra at $11@$11 50; First Quality, $10@$10 50; Second Quality, $8 50@$9 50; Third Quality, $6@$7 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 10,874 head; prices ¼c. ⅌ lb. lower; sales in lots, $2@$4 cash; Extra, $4 50@$7.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.—TOBACCO—Sales 58 hhds. at $5 50@$6 75 for common to good Lugs; $7@$12 50 for low to medium Leaf. BAGGING dull and nominal. COTTON dull; Middling, 13¾. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $5 25. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. HOGS quiet at $6 65@$7 50. PROVISIONS active. Mess PORK, $21 50. BACON—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. LARD, 12c.@14c. WHISKY firm; held at 88c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—FLOUR easier; Superfine, $5 50; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra, $6. CORN firmer; Yellow, in store, 75c. OATS firmer at 58c.@60c. PORK held at $22 25@$22 50. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 11½c.@12c.; Clear Rib, 12¾c.; Clear sides, 13¼c. HAMS dull at 17c.@18c. SUGAR firmer; prime, 9½c.@9¾c. MOLASSES firmer; common, 35c.@40c.; prime, 54c.@55c.; choice, 59c.@60c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 120¼; New-York sight, ¼ discount. GOLD, 110¼.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—COTTON firmer; Middling Upland, 15⅛c.; Middling Orleans, 16c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS advancing. Mess PORK, $22. FLOUR firm; Extras, $5@$5 75. WHEAT firm; Indiana Red, $1 55@$1 58. Yellow CORN, 74c.@75c. OATS, 58c.@60c. PETROLEUM active with an advancing tendency; Crude, 17c.@17¼c.; Refined, 23¾c. WHISKY steady and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—FLOUR steady and advanced 12½c.; Extra Spring, $5 50. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 22¾; No. 2 at $1 20 cash. OATS advancing; sales of No. 2 at 47¼c. CORN—No. 2 Mixed, 54c. RYE—Sales No. 1 at 75c. BARLEY scarce; No. 2 Spring, 80c. Dressed HOGS firm at $8 15. Mess PORK nominal. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 2,814 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,703 bales; to Amsterdam, 2,078 bales; coastwise, 76 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 23,756 bales.

TOLEDO, Jan. 17.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT advancing, and in fair demand; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 35½. CORN advancing, and in fair demand; High Mixed, 56c.; Low Mixed, 55c. OATS full prices asked; no demand. RECEIPTS—4,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—COTTON buoyant; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 5,677 bales; gross, 5,917 bales; exports to Great Britain, 11,441 bales; to Antwerp, 1,416 bales; sales, 12,200 bales; stock, 180,832 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17.—COTTON steady at 13⅞c.@14¼c.; receipts, 2,080 bales; shipments, 1,900 bales. WHEAT unchanged. CORN firm and scarce at 65c. PORK firm at $22. Bulk MEATS scarce and firm; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Sides, 10c.@11¼c.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.—WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 36; No. 2 do., $1 30. CORN firmer at 56c. OATS dull at 49c. PETROLEUM—Refined firm at 23¼c.; Crude quiet and nominal at $4 00.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 17.—Crude TURPENTINE, $1 60@$3. Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 44c. ROSIN, $1 75 for Strained; $2 for No. 1; sales, 1,800 bbls. TAR—Small sales at $1 65.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—WHEAT dull and neglected. RYE quiet. CORN steady; Western Mixed held firmly at 78c.@80c. Nothing doing in BARLEY. OATS dull.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 465 bales; gross, 1,835 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 17.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 4,281 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 95,336 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 17.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 2,760 bales; exports, coastwise, 349 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 81,679 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 17.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,322 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,331 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 10,382 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 17.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 1,232 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,026 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 68,201 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 17.—COTTON weak and unsettled; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 510 bales; stock, 1,900 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 17.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; sales, 725 bales; receipts, 1,300 bales.

DETROIT, Jan. 17.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm and advanced 1c.@3c.; Extra, $1 [illegible]. HOGS quiet at $7 50.

[Advertisement.]

THE BABY.—Who takes care of it? Is she careful, tender, prudent, kind in your absence? Phrenology, as applied at No. 389 Broadway, will tell you who not to employ.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Britannia	Jan. 18	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Jan. 18	New-York	Havre.
Erin	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Siberia	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Jan. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Jan. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Jan. 21	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Cleopatra	Jan. 18	New-York	Havana.
Bienville	Jan. 21	New-York	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	Jan. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Nebraska*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for paid letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1:30 P. M. For Halifax, N. S., and Newfoundland, by the *Abyssinia*, at 12 M. For France, via Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, at 12 M. For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Siberia*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for paid letters only on the Cunard dock in Jersey City, until 1:30 P. M. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M.

FRIDAY.

For Aspinwall, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 8:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 17.—In steam-ship *City of Paris*, from Liverpool.—Miss G. Bothell, Miss G. H. Sweeny, A. T. Macca, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. A. Bird, Mme. Pepin and daughter, Capt. Wiley, Capt. Prats, Mr. Goldberg, G. Barker, S. R. Sweeny, D. Anderson, E. R. Sampson, wife and 4 children, Henry Grey, L. Dawes, J. T. Kellett, James Hasley, H. C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Drake, H. J. Rabone, J. L. Tilney, Mr. Sibler, B. H. Lightfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Gambell, J. B. Fagan, B. S. Taylor, Mrs. Harrison and child, Mrs. Murray, Wm. Fielding, Mrs. R. Sharland.

In steam-ship *Champion*, from Charleston.—P. Fitzsimmons, J. T. Costello, A. T. Newhouse, Mary Brown, G. Volger, Miss A. C. Matthews, Mrs. W. H. Spencer, W. H. Strong, L. C. Fletcher, R. Webber, M. Shilock, R. Cameron, W. H. Andrews, James Brown.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:21 | Sun sets....5:01 | Moon rises..4:50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:45 | Gov. Island....6:27 | Hell Gate....7:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 17.

Cleared.

Steam-ships James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Eurydice, (Br.,) Bennett, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Bark Nueva Barrerras, (Span.,) Romerio, Vigo for orders, C. Marti & Co.

Brigs Bronce, (Span.,) De Saldo, Bilbos, Rubira & Co.; Tartar, (Br.,) Hardy, Bilboa, G. F. Bulley & Co.; D. Trowbridge, Trowbridge, Port-au-Spain, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Max, (N. G.,) Oltman, Turk's Island, C. Tobias & Co.; Continental, (Br.,) Pitts, Wilmington, N. C., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Eva M. Johnson, Johnson, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Mary G. Collins, Endicott, Point-a-Pitre, J. M. Leonard & Co.; Maria C. Frye, (new,) Pendleton, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Mary J. Foster, Lawrence, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Hero, Kelley, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Mattie Holmes, Stubbs, Demerara, H. W. Loud & Co.; Charles Dennis, Rollins, Cienfuegos, Jonas Smith & Co.; S. P. M. Tasker, (tern,) Allen, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Storm King, Hawes, Norfolk, C. R. Staples; Annie Borland, Voorhis, Norfolk and Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Dick Williams, Corson, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Jan. 5, and Queenstown Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 12, lat. 46 25, lon. 46 30, passed an Inman steamer bound east; 16th, 456 miles east from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool; same time passed a steamer of the Anchor line, bound east.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Jan. 14, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Smith, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Ship Glenalion, (Br.,) Sohilston, Manila Aug. 25, with hemp, &c., to Youngs & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 16, St. Helena Dec. 2, and crossed the equator Dec. 16, in lon. 34 W. Had light winds and fine weather the whole passage; was not obliged to reef topsail until Jan. 12, then but for a short time. Jan. 6, lat. 26 24 N., lon. 65 30, spoke schr. Maid, bound S.; 12th, lat. 33 16, lon. 70 50, brig James Muir, from Savannah for Havre.

Bark Letizia, (Ital.,) Castellano, Lisbon 58 ds., with mdse. to James Robinson & Co.

Bark Beaute, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Porter, Hamburg, 59 ds., with mdse. to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather the entire passage. Jan. 17, off the Highlands, in a gale from N. W., carried away topsail-yard.

Bark Brunswick, (of Portland,) Pitts, Konigsburg, 88 ds. via Falmouth, Eng., 42 ds., with rags to order—vessel to master. Came the northern passage, and had continual N. W. gales; has been 23 ds. W. of the Banks, and 12 ds. within 300 miles of New-York.

Bark Content, (of Melbourne,) Scott, Rio Janeiro 41 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 27, in lon. 44, and since had fine weather.

Bark Starkodder, (Norw.,) Ranloff, Bremen, Nov. 8, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather, and been 12 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Wm. Nash, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) West, St. Thomas Jan. 6, via Cockburn Harbor, T. I., 8th, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson, vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage; left no vessels.

Brig Lizzie H. Kimball, (of Newburyport,) Daley, Pensacola 22 ds., with lumber to Pensacola Lumber Co.—vessel to Lunt Bros. Has had heavy northerly gales the entire passage, and was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras; Jan. 9, 60 miles N. of Hatteras, during a heavy gale from N. N. E., lost mainstaysail, split jibs and other sails; sailed in co. with brig Long Reach for Havana; left in port bark Jennie Cobb, waiting cargo; schr. Albert Butler, for New-York, do.

Brig Alice Lee, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Foster, Malaga Nov. 29, and Gibraltar 28th, with fruit to L. C. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to master. Came the southern passage and had fine weather; Jan. 9, lat. 30 05, lon. 70 45, had a gale from N. W., lasting 24 hours.

Brig Emily Comer, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Thompson, Old Harbor, Jam.—Dec. 20, with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Jan. 5, lat. 34, lon. 76 30, had a gale from S. W., during which lost mainsail, head and foresgallant yard; 9th, lat. 36 27, lon. 73 02, had a gale from N. W. lasting 36 hours, during which split foresail and mainsail, and was driven to the eastward of the Gulf Stream. The Emily Comer was bound to Philadelphia, but in consequence of having been blown so far E. and the damage received, could not fetch that port, and concluded to come to this port.

Schr. Champion, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Gaves, from Kingston, Jam., arr. 16th; is consigned to George A. Phillips & Collins; not as before, and reports having had strong N. and N. E. winds up to Hatteras, and since light winds and calms; Jan. 2, a fire broke out in the main hatch, and was obliged to throw overboard part of the deck-load of logwood to get at it, and put it out after burning 3 bags pimento and the main hatch; left in port schrs. J. H. Eason and E. M. Marrett, for New-York, soon.

Schr. Edward Laymeyer, (of Newburyport,) Gorman, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to S. W. Lewis & Co.; has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. G. G. Kidder, Staples, St. George, N. B., 6 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Addie, Smith, from St. John, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Jose Barreras, (Span.,) Dios, Havana 18 ds., in ballast to D. C. Marti & Co.

Schr. New Dominion, (of St. John, N. B.,) [illegible], Savanna-la-Mar, 28 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Gloucester, James, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. William C. Darling, Fisher, Grand Manan, with frozen herring to master.

Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas Fitch, Pettigrew, New-London, for Virginia.

Schr. J. Paine, Stevens, Kennebec River, with ice to J. Burningham—vessel to E. Crowell.

Schr. R. Leach, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Lizzie Taylor, New-Haven.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Ship Eurydice, for London; barks Clara, for Montevideo; New-York, for Matanzas; brig G. J. Troop, for Kingston, Jam.

Miscellaneous.

The bark American Eagle, Bahr, from Stettin, arr. 15th and anchored at S. W. Spit, proceeded to Perth Amboy to discharge.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Arr. steamers Oriental, from Savannah; William Lawrence, from Baltimore; Aries, from Philadelphia; bark Howland, from Surinam; schr. Wm. L. Bradley, from Charleston.

The Br. bark Sarah M. Smith, from Liverpool for Boston, was got off the shoal this morning and towed into Hyannis Harbor.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 17.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; Maryland, from Baltimore; brig Prudence, for Cardenas.

Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York; bark Agnes Campbell, for Amsterdam; brig Wasp, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17.—Passed in, bark Baltimore, bark Twilight, from Londonderry; brig G. A. Halls, from Windsor.

Passed out, steam-ship Caspian, for Liverpool; barks Lapwing and Ya-Moyden, for Rio; Orchilla and Golconda, for Aspinwall; barks Atlantic, for London; Young Eagle, for Dublin; brigs Ida, for Barbadoes; C. Chapman, for Matanzas; Italia, for Penna, P. R., and Cairo, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 17.—Arr. bark Rosenthal, from Rotterdam; schr. Frederick Fish, from Charleston; steam-ship San Jacinto, from New-York.

Cld. steam-ships Leo, for New-York; Albemarle, for Boston; Sweden, for Liverpool; bark [illegible], for Liverpool.

Spoken.

Jan. 1, by brig Emily Comer, in lat. 26, lon. 74 26, spoke brig Rosewey, (Br.,) from Havana, for Shelburne, N. S., 2 ds. out; 14th, lat. 35, lon. 73, spoke schr. Ida S. Burgess, hence for Charleston, 3 ds. out.

Jan. 6, brig Alice Lee, in lat. 22 19, lon. of 61, spoke brig E. M. Healon, from Boston for Trinidad, Cuba.

MIDLAND BONDS

IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$100, $500 and $1,000.

These favorite SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are secured by a first mortgage on the great Midland Railroad of New-York, and their issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, costing about $40,000 per mile. Entire length of road, 345 miles, of which 230 have been completed, and much progress made in grading the remainder.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

FULL-PAID STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS, ABOUT	$6,[illegible]
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CONVERTIBLE BONDS	[illegible]
MORTGAGE BONDS, $20,000 PER MILE ON 345 MILES	6,900,000
TOTAL	$14,[illegible]

EQUAL TO $40,000 PER MILE.

The road is built in the most thorough manner, and at the lowest attainable cost for cash.

The liberal subscriptions to the Convertible Bonds of the Company, added to its other resources, give the most encouraging assurance of the early completion of the road. The portion already finished, as will be seen by the following letter of the President of the Company, is doing a profitable local business:

NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1870.

Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 1st inst., asking for a statement of the last month's earnings of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, is at hand. I have not yet received a report of the earnings for November.

The earnings for the month of October from all sources were $42,709 17, equal to $524,510 04 per annum on the 147 miles of road, viz.: Main Line from Sidney to Oswego, 125 miles; New-Berlin Branch, 22 miles.

The road commenced to transport coal from Sidney, under a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the latter part of November. The best informed on the subject estimate the quantity to be transported the first year at not less than 250,000 tons, while some estimate the quantity at 300,000 tons. This will yield an income of from $375,000 to $450,000 from coal alone on that part of the road.

Taking the lowest of these estimates, it gives for the 147 miles a total annual earnings of $899,510 04. The total operating expenses will not exceed fifty per cent., which leaves the net annual earnings $449,755 02, which is $314,355 [illegible] in excess of interest of the bonds issued thereon.

I should add that the earnings from passengers and freight are steadily increasing, and that, too, without any through business to New-York. Yours truly,

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President
N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad Co.

The very favorable exhibit presented in the foregoing letter shows that this road, when finished, with its unequaled advantages for both local and through business, must prove to be one of the most profitable railroad enterprises in the United States, and that its First Mortgage Bonds constitute one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to investors.

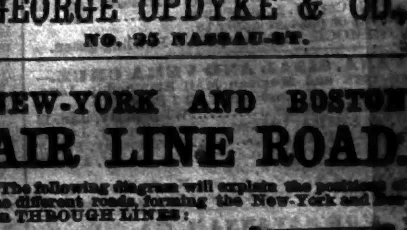
For sale, or exchanged for Governments and other current securities, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON

AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:



THE

New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is more than three-quarters built, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION in CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA SKIRT.

ELEGANCE,

ECONOMY, AND DURABILITY.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

Any invalid can cure himself without medicine or expense, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Food, which has effected over 70,000 cures of Dyspepsia, Consumption, Diarrhea and all Fevers and Stomach Disorders. Sold in tins, 1 lb., $1 25; 12 lbs., $[illegible]. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York; also, at John F. Henry's, No. 8 College-place, and at all druggists' and grocers'.